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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WET OR DRY?

The Question to be Settled By the Voters Today.

THE BATTLE IS AT HAND,

And the Great Campaign Draws to a Close.

PREPARATION FOR THE BIG FIGHT.

Interesting Happenings Last Night on the Streets and in the Churches.

A Day Full of Deep Interest in Atlanta and all Over Georgia.

Trying weather for the prohibition voter who wears his overcoat on the outside. Trying weather also for the anti-prohibition man who, if he wears any overcoat on the inside at all, is without it today.

Clear and cold, with a whistling wind that at 4 o'clock this morning, as these lines are written, seem sharp enough to thin the crowd of sight-seers around the polling places, keep the workers busy, and freeze all laggards. Some of the liquor men claim that the sudden snap of cold weather is favorable to their cause, as a man will be more apt to vote against whisky on a balmy spring day than when zero is hunting for the bottom of the tube.

AS TO DISTURBANCES AT THE POLLS.

The conservative action of the committees on both of the campaigns has quieted the premonition of trouble at the polls. The fact that they came together and improved the facilities for voting, and afterwards agreed to issue no challenges at the polls, is accepted as a determination to have an orderly and quiet election. There is still some fear that there may be a collision between rival clubs as they march en masse to the polls, and perhaps a squabble for the precincts; but the good sense of those who are in charge of the vote on either side will very soon quell any disturbance that may arise. The chances are

FOR A QUIET BUT ACTIVE ELECTION.

Both sides are confident. There is no doubt about this. The most sincere and earnest men claim that their respective sides will triumph, and the curious feature is that the most conservative on either side reach a decisive and overwhelming majority. It is almost impossible to get an estimate of less than a thousand, while many men who ought to know better insist that the majority will be over two thousand, no matter which way it goes.

Some explanation may by found for these in the fact that the negro vote is the undetermined element. There are thirty-six hundred negroes registered in the county. It is probable that thirty-four hundred will vote. It is impossible to say how they will vote. The prohibitionists declare that they are good for a majority, and some of them claim two-thirds of the negro vote. The anti-prohibitionists insist that the opposition cannot get over one thousand negro votes. This large and unfixed element will not only settle the election today, but it will fix the size of the majority.

THE EXCITEMENT OVER THE BALLOT IS SIMPLY UNPRECEDENTED.

The scenes last night are without parallel or even suggestion in the past political history of the county. They will be found described in detail by the corps of CONSTITUTION reporters, who filed their last reports at five o'clock this morning, and each will be found summarized below.

At Prohibition Headquarters.

It will hardly do to say that prohibition headquarters were open by 6 o'clock yesterday morning, for there appeared strong evidence of them having been kept open all night. About 8 o'clock the room was crowded, and there were perhaps not less than fifty men to be found any moment between that hour and 1 o'clock this morning. The regular meeting of the committee was held at 12 o'clock, and at that time the room was packed with earnest workers, white and black. Among the prominent workers in the room during the day were the following: Mrs. W. Woods White, Hooper Alexander, Campbell Wallace, Jr., Dr. Catchings, Rev. Mr. Dillard, Messrs. Albert, J. E. Bryant, Charles W. Smith, A. E. Buck, V. A. Anderson, T. Harrison, Geo. Muse, A. A. DeLoach, Rev. Virgil Norcross, W. W. Raukin, Mr. Sam Inman, Mr. Hendricks, Dr. Westmoreland, Messrs. Henderson, Milledge, Richardson, Phil and Green T. Dodd, Martin, W. A. Haygood, Henry Hillyer, Dr. Alexander, Jas. W. Harle, A. C. Briscoe, Colonel A. D. Adair, Judge Rice, W. A. Gregg, Dr. Scott and J. W. Goldsmith. Also were present among the colored workers Rev. Mr. Sones, Rev. Mr. Gaines and the Rev. Mr. Woods. Most all of these dropped in at intervals every hour or so and stayed a few minutes, hearing the latest reports, or making suggestions. Many of them spent the entire day at headquarters.

Confidence in the prohibition circles was stronger than ever. One gentleman said:

"We have an unquestioned majority of the white vote. I think nobody denies that the calculation of the antics has been that they would get one thousand majority of the negroes, and that we would perhaps get this down to four or five hundred with the white vote. Now we have registered and on our lists the names of 1,700 negro votes that we will poll today. There is no getting around this. I believe that we will get two thousand negro votes, and I am sure that our negro vote can not be reduced below half what is cast. Reports from every quarter today have been chacering. We will have one thousand earnest workers at the polls tomorrow that will neither be bulldozed nor misled. They know the law, and they know their duty, and they are going to live the one and do the other. We will march over two thousand voters to the polls in line."

The organization of the prohibitionists is somewhat military in its character. Their voters are divided into companies or clubs, and each company has its officers. The captain and sergeant of each company has a roll of the club, and are charged with bringing their club into line, and seeing that its votes are polled. The Young Men's Prohibition club has offered a reward of $200 for the largest colored club brought into the lines to-day and voted, and there is lively competition for this purse. It is said on good authority that the prohibitionists have raised about ten thousand dollars for campaign purposes, and that they have not lacked, and will not lack for money. At one o'clock this morning the rooms were still illuminated, and busy workers were engaged in receiving the last reports, and making up estimates. These did not change the figures given out in the early part of the day, which were that they would carry the county by not less than 700 votes, and that their majority might in all probability reach 1,000.

At Anti-Prohibition Headquarters.

Yesterday was a very busy day at the anti-prohibition headquarters, though that side has such good organization of its forces that there was no confusion. There were no loungers, and every man who dropped in had business, and when he had transacted it he took his departure. The situation was such as to impress a casual observer with the idea that everything was ready for the contest and the opening of the battle was being patiently awaited.

Mr. Louis Gholstin came in with the crowd just before night, and seeing a CONSTITUTION reporter remarked:

"My prediction of two thousand majority for the wet ticket looks a little wild alongside the others in the paper, but I stand by the figures, and the result will vindicate me."

Mr. Jack Spalding, who has managed his part of the campaign so admirably, was confident of victory for the anti-prohibitionists.

During the day there was a kick made by the prohibitionists against Mr. August Flesh, who had been selected by the anti-prohibitionists as one of their managers at the South Atlanta precinct. Mr. Flesh is a gentleman of high standing, and the antis resented the insinuation against his integrity by sending the prohibitionists word that they had as much confidence in Mr. Flesh as they had in Mr. Martin, the prohibition manager, and his opponents might as well let up on their objections.

There was nothing special of public interest done at the headquarters during the day.

Among those who called at the anti-prohibition headquarters during the day were the following gentlemen: Julius L. Brown, John N. Dunn, Governor Bullock, Judge Tompkins, Grant Wilkins, Dr. Spalding, Major Fitten, L. W. Thomas, A. H. Cox, Ex-Mayor Goodwin, and others.

As to Challenges.

BOTH SIDES READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY — QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

It cannot be told yet what will be done about challenging. If the recommendation of the joint committee is adhered to there will be no challenging.

A CONSTITUTION reporter was standing on Marietta street yesterday talking to Colonel Towerf, principal keeper of the penitentiary, when a young man came along with a lot of printed lists in his hand, and holding them up so the colonel could see them, remarked:

"Colonel, here are several hundred of your boys."

"Eh?" asked the colonel.

"Yes, some one in for burglary, some for one thing, some for another."

It appears that there is to be something done about illegal voting, but whether there will be any challenging or not, or exactly how it will be conducted remains to be seen. One thing is pretty certain, and that is that neither side will take any chances. Both sides will have men at the polls to challenge in case it should be started by either side. It is evident that neither side will stand on ceremony when it thinks an imposition is being practiced.

Ordinary Calhoun says he read with pleasure the agreement of the conference committee published yesterday morning. He says if there should be no challenging he does not doubt that there would be a quiet and orderly election.

The local option bill declares that the qualifications of a voter in this election shall be the same as the qualifications of a voter for members of the general assembly. The following is a statement of the

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS:

Section 1256. Qualification of voters for members of the legislature:

The qualification of voters for members of the general assembly is contained in the following sections of the constitution of this state, to-wit:

Every male citizen of the United States (except as hereinafter provided), twenty-one years of age, who shall have resided in this state one year next preceding the election, and shall have resided six months in the county in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid all taxes which may hereafter be required of him, and which he may have had an opportunity of paying, agreeably to law, except for the year of the election, shall be deemed an elector: Provided, that no soldier, sailor or marine in the military or naval service of the United States, shall acquire the rights of an elector, by reason of being stationed on duty in this state; and no person shall vote who, if challenged, shall refuse to take the following oath, or affirmation: "I do swear (or affirm) that I am twenty-one years of age, have resided in this state one year, and in this county six months, next preceding this election. I have paid all taxes which, since the adoption of the present constitution of this state, have been required of me previous to this year, and which I have had an opportunity to pay, and I have not voted at this election." But the following classes of persons shall not be permitted to vote: 1. Those who shall have been convicted in any court of competent jurisdiction of treason against the state, of embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, bribery or larceny, or any crime involving moral turpitude, punishable by the laws of this state with imprisonment in the penitentiary, unless such person shall have been pardoned. 2. Idiots and insane persons.

In addition to the qualifications stated above the voter must have duly registered in accordance with the special act of Fulton county.

At the Tent.

BISHOP TURNER MAKES A CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH AT THE GOSPEL TENT.

Order was finally restored, and Rev. E. R. Carter rapped the crowd to order. The exercises were opened by "Nearer My God to Thee," played by the colored Athens band.

After prayer by Elder Graham, pastor of Big Bethel church, Bishop H. M. Turner was then introduced. He was received with hearty cheers. He said he was very hoarse and would not attempt any set discussion of the question. He said: "I never wanted to speak so in my life. I would give $1,000 if I had my voice tonight. [Cheers.] Not long ago our venerable Bishop Campbell was here, and in referring to his address to the people in this tent a correspondent used some very insulting terms relative to him. Bishop Campbell is one of the ablest preachers in this country. He is a man who is respected and honored wherever he is known. He is a man of means and culture, and this correspondent, who abused him, would be proud to sit at his table and enjoy his hospitality. [Cheers and laughter.] Bishop Turner said that the negroes had more at stake in this contest than any other class of people. The negroes of Atlanta are on trial before the country, to see whether they will vote as honest, sober men or whether their votes can be purchased with money and mean liquor. [Cheers and cries of No! No!]

He pictured the wearers of the red badges in Atlanta as the lower class of negroes, and said he had never seen since he came here half a dozen decently dressed negroes with that badge on. [Cheers and laughter.] If I was a liquor man in Atlanta and could not get up a better crowd that that I would quit. [Cheers.] In South Carolina before the war the politicians used to take the poor, low down white men for a month or so before the election and put them in what they called a "bull pen." There they would ply them with liquor and let them fight and riot until the day of the election when they would march them to the polls and vote them like cattle, and then tell them to go to hades. [Laughter]. Now they are trying to disgrace and degrade the negroes of Atlanta in just such a way as that. I learn that they have a "bull pen" where they are going to pack away their colored voters until tomorrow. [Cries of "Yes they have!"]

Here one old darkey rose and shouted, "An I seed 'em when they done it!" This was greeted with loud and continued cheers.

Bishop Turner appealed to the negroes to so act on the day of election that if Abraham Lincoln looked down from heaven he would not be ashamed of the people whom he set free. [Great cheering.]

After Bishop Turner concluded Elder Gaines addressed the crowd and advised the negroes not to be fooled by any device that might be used to deceive them. Their tickets should read "against the sale," and no other way. He asked the negroes to repeat those words. The crowd repeated the words time and time again in a great, loud chorus, which caused another burst of cheers.

The Procession.

THE ANTIS AND THE PROHIBITIONISTS BOTH HAVE BIG PROCESSIONS.

The headquarters of the Young Men's Prohibition club presented a busy scene all day long. By dark it was crowded with white and colored voters. The committees were shut off from the general crowd in their private rooms attending to business relative to the work of today.

At six o'clock the lines for a general procession began to form in Broad street. That street was soon full and the wings pressed around on Marietta and Forsyth streets. There were four brass bands to inspire the voters with their martial strains. Cheer after cheer arose from the crowds as they formed into one long line and began a march through the principal streets. On both sides of every street there stood great crowds, in which the adherents of the prohibitionists heartily cheered their marching allies. It was an immense procession, extending over block after block, and like the procession of the anti-prohibitionists, presenting the most remarkable demonstration ever seen in Atlanta on the eve of an election. All along the line were carried banners and transparencies. On the latter were inscriptions referring to the campaign and to prominent anti-prohibition leaders. The procession, after a march through the central portions of the city, proceeded to the tent where a crowd awaited them. As the line filed in and filled the tent, cheer after cheer rose. It required fifteen or twenty minutes for the procession to pass in and get seats, and during that time the cheering was almost incessant. The tent was finally quite full with a line of men standing around the space behind the seats. A majority of those present were negroes.

THE ANTI'S PROCESSION.

The anti's procession last night was generally conceded to be the largest procession of the campaign. The line was long, close and two, three and four deep.

The streets along which the procession moved were ablaze with the torches and transparencies, and the air was full of yells and music.

The march started at the postoffice. About 7 o'clock the first ward club marched to the postoffice and came to a rest on Forsyth street. In a short while the third ward delegation came up. Then the fifth ward arrived, and then the third, second and sixth came. The four streets about the postoffice were packed with men wearing the red badge and carrying torches. Transparencies waved and dotted about and brass bands and small boys were in their element. About half past seven the young men's anti-prohibition club arrived and then the air was full of yells and shouts. As this club came up the ward clubs gave it a grand salute. A few minutes before eight o'clock four wagons with large transparencies arrived, and then the line began to form. While the line was forming the first ward prohibition colored club passed along Marietta street. As the prohibitionists went by the antis gayed them largely. The air was full of such yells as

"Oh, you Georgia slaves."

"Oh, you've sold your right."

"See dat gang o' convicts?"

"Dats Green Dodd and Jim Anderson's crowd."

At eight o'clock the procession started a large two-horse wagon in which a dozen antis were seated followed immediately behind the squad of mounted police under Sergeant McWilliams. Then came a carriage in which were W. A. Pledger, Miles Johnson, S. W. Burnernett and Charles Richardson. This was followed by the band. The procession moved down Marietta street to Broad, along Broad to Mitchell, down Mitchell to Whitehall, out Whitehall to Peters, up Peters to Forsyth, out Forsyth to Whitehall, back Whitehall to Alabama, up Alabama to Broad, along Broad to Marietta, down Marietta to Peachtree, out Peachtree to Pryor, down Pryor to Wall, down Wall to Loyd, down Loyd to Decatur and down Decatur to the Air-Line depot.

No such procession has ever been seen in Atlanta as this one.

Before the body moved from the postoffice the night was as bright as day almost, so numerous were the torches. Nearly every man was supplied with a torch, and as they were waved through the air the effect was weird and strange. Hundreds of transparencies were borne by men; all imaginable mottoes were on them. The large transparencies were good in design and execution and attracted general attention. They were made by Bosche, the painter, and were good. One represented a sick child on a dying bed. The doctor was sitting beside the child, his hands were on the bed tied with a large rope. The mother was standing near the foot of the bed weeping. The doctor was represented as saying:

"A drop of brandy will save your child."

And to this the mother answered:

"Alas, doctor, I have no jug."

Another represented mechanics leaving Atlanta; another the jugwumps feast; another the public schools closed, and another, stores for rent.

The Night in the Depot.

A HIGH OLD TIME AND A HEAP OF FUN AMONGST THE ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS.

A scene never-to-be-forgotten was witnessed at the West Point depot last night.

It was ten o'clock when the procession of anti-prohibitionists reached that building, and like soldiers storming a fort they sprang upon the platform with exultant shouts and poured into the great warehouse. As the crowd inside grew denser and denser the shouts were renewed until the music of the band was drowned. The building was unable to hold the vast crowd that composed the procession. Inside men were so thick that it was almost impossible to squeeze through. Hundreds went up ladders and sat on the joists overhead or perched on projecting beams. As this dense and noisy crowd filled the building completely hundreds crowded about the long platform outside until the building was enveloped by the throng. In an office were a dozen or so of men, who at once set about dishing out something to eat, and there was a perfect jam about that place. Great chunks of baked meats, pork, mutton, beef, etc., accompanied by hunks of bread, were dealt out rapidly, and soon hundreds of mouths were at work, and amid loud jests and smothered shouts the feast went on. Away up on a pile of boxes would be seen a ragged colored man, with a loaf of bread in one hand and a big piece of boiled pork in the other, eating with all his might and oblivions to everything else.

"I got er whole sheep!" would exclaim one.

"Lemme git ter dat vittles!" would shout another.

"Hand out dat grub!" would be heard on another side.

And thus the great crowd of hungry blacks with quite a number of poor white men proceeded with the banquet.

Gradually they got warm and the chill of the biting winter wind was forgotten. Their hunger was satisfied and they got in a fine humor and felt good. Then began a series of prank playings, boxing, pushing, singing, etc. One fellow sang a melancholy song with words like this, being assisted by two brethren who "jined in the chorus:"

"I'm—er—goin'—where—niggers—live—e-e-asy!
Oh!—Lord!—Baby—oh, Lord!
I—believe—ter—my—soul—I'm—er—minor!
Oh!—Lord! Baby—Oh, Lord!
Don't you—Ree-member—last December:
It was co-o-o-ld!
Don't you—Ree-member—last November:
It was—
Sleet—
And—
Snow!

Well fed and warmed, some of the colored brothers went to sleep sitting around almost anywhere. It was a queer spectacle with many weird features. In the gloom of the rafters could be seen perched, like great birds at roost, many a black man on whose bosom the red badges showed up like the crimson on the breast of a robin.

Nobody tried to speak. At twelve o'clock an effort was made to get some of the people out so that they could be fed with greater facility but the crowd could not be easily moved. Some one turned the gas off and then everybody made a dive for the doors. When enough had gone out the lights were turned on again.

At one o'clock a large number of Macon people who came in on the midnight trains visited the place.

At half past one some beer kegs were tapped.

During all this time the band was playing, men were dancing and some were singing. It was a regular old good humored razee, and at two o'clock every man awake was in a good humor and the ball was moving with a whoop.

When the polls open the red badges will be there in force.

At the Colored Churches.

WHAT THE COLORED PEOPLE DID LAST NIGHT TO PRESERVE THEIR RANKS.

Last night after the meeting at the tent the crowd dispersed. The negro voters went to several churches where refreshments awaited them.

At Wheat street Baptist church the fourth ward prohibition club met, about 300 strong. They were liberally supplied with supper. Beef, ham and mutton were served in various styles, and there was some "possum" which was pronounced unusually fine. Coffee and eggs were also served. A dozen colored women were in charge of the supplies and distributed them among the men. Once in a while some colored brother would exclaim "Good-bye, Tanglefoot!" or something like that, and would receive a round of cheers from his comrades.

The negroes were in excellent humor, and spoke enthusiastically of the contest which is to occur at the polls today. After enjoying their supper and giving three cheers for prohibition, they dispersed for their homes with the agreement that they would meet at the church at 7 o'clock this morning and proceed in a body to the polls.

At the Butler street Baptist church the sixth ward prohibition club met at 11 o'clock, one hundred strong. They partook of coffee, sandwiches and other refreshments and went home before 12 o'clock, agreeing to meet at 7 o'clock for a general march to the polls.

AT FRIENDSHIP CHURCH.

The election love feast at Friendship church last night from 10 o'clock till 2 this morning was attended by a large crowd of colored people, composed of men, women and children, the latter predominating.

After the parade last night, which Rev. E. E. Carter, pastor of Friendship church, said was 210 votes strong, they repaired to the church, where oyster stews and coffee were served in abundance, without charge and without grace. Big, little, old and young, male and female, were filled clear up to the Adam's apple.

Head's band, of this city, furnished music both for the parade and the church services. One of the churchmen said that Howard Horton, the noted 'possum vender, had prepared over a hundred 'possums for the feast, but it got rumored that some of the 'possums were cats and this scared up the sable voters and they dispatched a messenger to him that he need not serve the 'possums.

"How is it, wet or dry?" asked THE CONSTITUTION man of a well-fed, old "mammy" with a red bandanna on her head as the bivalves went galloping down her throat.

"God bless yer soul, chile, I hopes de prohibition ticket will get dere," she answered as she handed over her plate to be refilled.

"You do?"

"Deed I does. Don't you?"

"Oh, yes, certainly."

"Bless yer, young master. Ef de nigger sticks to de white folks dey is all right. Dis ole church is gwine ter do its duty, fer sure."

"That's good."

"An' I'll tell yer dese oysters do go along ways on such 'casions."

"Like 'possums, aunty?"

"Not on such 'casions as dis."

Among the banners in the church the reporter noted:

"Buy us? Too Utterly Too Too," "Where Will Bill Drink When Domini Closes?" "Bob Badger, Bill Pledger, R. B. Bullock, Mose Bentley, Julius L. Brown, George McKinney, Alex. Matison." "What a team?" "We Ain't Able, Julius, to Drink Foreign Wines."

At two o'clock the crowd dispersed, and at five o'clock the voters, together with a number of women, reassembled at the church, where at the hour of going to press, they are ready to march to the polls.

Food for the Voters.

PREPARATION FOR REFRESHMENTS AT THE CITY VOTING PLACES TO-DAY.

Arrangements have been made by the ladies who are interested in the success of the prohibition movement to supply refreshments to prohibition voters at the two city voting places today. The ladies have had this plan under consideration for some time and their arrangements were perfected last night. They have secured two vacant stores near each of the voting places and have what they deem ample preparations to feed all the prohibition voters who may need refreshment today. The object of this plan is stated to be to give the voters and workers all the time possible at the polls and to avoid the necessity of their going home to dinner.

Yesterday there was a

BUSY SCENE

at each of the lunch rooms. For the north Atlanta district a room has been secured just opposite the voting place on Broad street. It will be open all day and will be liberally supplied with material for lunches. About twenty ladies spent nearly all day yesterday there receiving contributions and completing the arrangements to serve the crowds who may come today. The lunch room for the south Atlanta district is at the corner of Pryor and Mitchell streets, just one block south of the court house. This, too, presented a busy scene yesterday from early in the morning until after dark.

At both places contributions flowed in from all quarters of the city. They came from the modest half dozen rolls to great baskets filled with viands worthy to be set before the daintiest epicure in the city. One lady sent a big clothes basket heaped full of

ALL SORTS OF EDIBLES.

There was a notable large contribution from some merchants on West Peters street. As the many messengers came with these offerings they were received and thanked by the ladies, and the supplies were distributed and arranged for the general lunch to be served today. There are scores of ladies directly interested in the management of each lunch room. They will be there all day to serve the blue-badged voters. The doors will be kept by gentlemen who will see that perfect order is preserved, and that only so many voters are admitted as can be comfortably accommodated at one time.

Non-Partizan.

SOMETHING OF A SENSATION CREATED IN THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE BY A CARD.

Some days ago an advertisement appeared in THE CONSTITUTION signed by Mrs. Mary L. Bloss, requesting the ladies of Atlanta to send her contributions of eatables so that she could lunch the prohibition workers on election day. She asked that they be sent to her Tuesday afternoon before the election, opposite the north Atlanta precinct, and that any correspondence addressed to her care of the Women's exchange would receive her attention. The advertisement was in the nature of a strong appeal. As soon as it was read the board of management of the Women's exchange was called together to take steps against what they took to be an effort on the part of Mrs. Bloss to turn the Women's exchange into a lunch house for prohibition workers. The members declared with much indignation that the Woman's exchange was taking no part in the issue. Prohibition was a matter of politics, and the exchange was not a political institution. Some of the members said that if the exchange was used for the purpose suggested that it would be overrun all day with an unruly class of citizens. The indignation was so strong that one of the ladies said that she would not have been surprised to have seen "Mrs. Bloss burned in effigy." As soon as Mrs. Bloss heard of the stir that her card had created, she explained that the reason that she had her correspondence addressed to the care of the exchange, was because she was a boarder, and would get her mail more promptly there than anywhere else.

Yesterday a CONSTITUTION reporter found Mrs. Bloss at No. 11 North Broad street, and upon questioning her with reference to the matter, she said, "When I put the advertisement in the paper, I had no idea that there would be any trouble over it. You see, I had no headquarters selected to which I could have any letters addressed me. I hoped to get some place near the polls, and have succeeded in getting this store. I asked to have my correspondence addressed to me, care of the exchange, because I was a boarder there. I have charge of the mission school of St. Philip's church. The advertisement asked that all contributions be sent me opposite the engine-house. This was all the direction that I could give, as I had not then secured a place, but hoped to get this store. I was amazed at the fuss that my advertisement created. Not being connected with the exchange or its management in any way, I of course had no idea of using the place for a lunch house. I am sure that if the ladies connected with the management of the exchange had read the article closely they could have seen what my intentions were. I am sorry that the affair has created any trouble, as it was not my intention to do so. Of course I knew that the exchange was taking no stand on the question, and did not intend to create an impression that it was."

In the store that Mrs. Bloss has secured for a lunch room today, and in which the prohibition workers will be fed, there were at least two dozen ladies who were busily engaged arranging tables and covering them with the contents of numerous well-filled baskets that were arriving constantly. The scene was a busy one, the lady workers moving about rapidly, as though they were working against time. Mrs. Bloss, who was superintending the work, was showing much skill and taste in the management of the enterprise. Her lady assistants worked like a hive of bees, and today they will feed the tired worker.

Bets on the Election.

POINTERS PICKED UP HERE AND THERE SHOWING HOW THE WIND BLOWS.

An anti-prohibitionist, who has a bet of $200 even with a prohibitionist, was yesterday offered $300 for his wager.

Last night a prohibitionist offered to bet $1,000 that his side would win. An anti, hearing of the offer, called upon the prohibitionist, and proposed to cover the amount named. The prohibitionist backed down, and the anti then offered to wager $5,000 to $3,000, which offer was also rejected.

It is said that a merchant of this city has a $5,000 bet on the election. He is a prohibitionist, and the greater part of the sum is wagered at odds in favor of the anti-prohibitionists.

At the Kimball last night bets of three to one were offered that the anti-prohibitionists would win in the contest today.

One bet of $200 to $200 has been made.

Considerable money was sent to Atlanta from other places to be bet.

One bet of $50 to $100 was made last night that the winning side would have 1,000 majority.

Betting on the county, outside the city, is in favor of the prohibitionists.

"Bet you a Thanksgiving turkey," has been a favorite challenge on both sides.

The rule is that the betters each buy a turkey and the loser pays for both.

An anti-prohibitionist bet three hundred dollars against a hundred and fifty that the county would go wet.

Another prohibitionists bet the beer with an "anti" that she would go dry.

An anti offered to bet ten dollars a side even, on each precinct in the county. Under this bet there would be $120 a side up, and the man who carried the most precincts would get the most money. The bet was not taken.

It is said that a prominent grocery merchant has put up $5,000 on the dry ticket.

Yesterday two men bet a possum on the result.

There were several offers of a hundred and twenty-five to a hundred made by anti-prohibitionists, but they were not token.

A prominent man offered to bet on prohibition to any amount. A young anti approached him with $300, when the prominent citizen said he was only joking.

A wet man bet a dry man a suit of clothes against a five dollar hat that prohibition would not carry.

A wet newspaper man bet a dry newspaper man $30 to $20 that the anti's would win.

An anti bet a prohi at the Kimball last night $100 even, that the wet ticket will win.

A liquor man who is backing the dry ticket, put up $50 last night that the dry ticket would win.

The most novel bet was one made by a dry man with a liquor man. The former wagered his service as the latter's boot black for three months against seven dollars if the dry ticket lost.

The Voting Hours.

If a voter is registered, he can vote anywhere in the county that he pleases. If he is not registered he cannot vote at all.

In order to avoid confusion, as far as possible, Ordinary Calhoun has prepared the following instructions to the public, which are reproduced from THE CONSTITUTION of several days ago:

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENT FOR THE ELECTION.

1. Polls at the court house open at 7 o'clock a. m. and close at 6 o'clock p. m.

2. Polls at North Atlanta (old Tallulah engine-house) open at 8 o'clock a. m. and close at 3 o'clock p. m.

3. Polls at all the other precincts open at 8 o'clock a. m. and close at 5 o'clock p. m.

4. Ballots must have written or printed on them "For the sale" or "Against the sale."

5. At the courthouse precinct, ballot box No. 1 will be approached from Pryor street through the front door. Voters will enter the passage way on the right, and after depositing their ballots will make their exit through the passage way on the left. All whose surnames commence with any of the letters A, B, C, D, E, F or G, will vote at this box.

6. At the courthouse precinct ballot box No. 2 will be approached from Hunter street through the front door. Voters will enter the passage way on the right, and after voting will make their exit through the passageway on the left. All whose surnames commence with any of the letters H, I, J, K, L, M, N or O, will vote at this box.

7. At the courthouse precinct ballot box No. 3 will be approached from Pryor street through the alley on the side of the building, voters entering and departing as at the other boxes. All whose surnames commence with any of the letters P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X or Z, will vote at this box.

8. At the North Atlanta precinct (old Tallulah enginehouse) ballot box No. 1 will be at the front door; ballot box No. 2 will be at first window on the alley, and ballot box No. 3 at the second window in the alley, all arranged with passageways for entrance and exit, which will be designated by placards. Voters whose surnames are within the classification A to G, inclusive, will vote at box No. 1; those from H to Q at box No. 2, and those from P to Z at box No. 3.

9. None will be allowed within the ways or outside enclosures except voters.

10. The law confers upon the managers, sheriff and police authorities of the city the power to preserve order at the polls—it is confidently believed that their intervention for that purpose will not be necessary.

11. All persons who are qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, and who have legally registered, are qualified to vote at this election.

12. Voters, on reaching the boxes, should announce their names and districts, so that the managers may readily find them on the registration lists.

W. L. CALHOUN,
Ordinary.

There are twelve voting places in the county, ten of which are outside the city limits. South Atlanta votes at the courthouse and north Atlanta votes at the old Tallulah engine house, on Broad street. West End can be reached by street car. Cook's is a short distance beyond the old rolling mill, on Marietta street, and can be reached by horse car. "Peachtree" is another name for "Tightsqueeze," and that place is but a short distance beyond the end of the Peachtree horse car line. South Bend voting place is at the point where the McDonough road crosses the East Tennessee railroad, being a short distance beyond the oleomargarine works. The McDonough street horse cars go to within three-quarters of a mile or a mile of this voting place. Trains will run to East Point, six mils out. Adamsville is eight miles west of the city, Bryant's is ten miles southwest, Collins is at the river, Buckhead is eight miles north of the city, and Oak Grove is in the extreme upper corner of the county, being fifteen miles from the city.

It will thus be seen that there are five voting precincts in reach beside the two in the city. The two in the city having three ballot boxes each, puts the number of ballot boxes in reach at eleven. Voters will no doubt save time and patience by going to the suburban ballot boxes.

TO DO THE BLOWING.

There are a half dozen or more brass bands in the city to do the blowing.

The blowing is about over for some of the bands. Those employed by the winning side will blow tonight, while the others will tie up their horns, pack away their drums and silently steal away.

The prohibitionists have the following bands:

Davis's band, Athens; band from Macon; band from Marietta; Head's band, Atlanta, and they say others will be here today.

The antis are a little off on music. They had several bands engaged, but they failed to get here last night. They have one band from Macon and two from this place.

THE TICKETS.

The prohibition ticket is about as big as a postal note and has an engraved back, printed in blue, with the words, in white, "against the sale." On the other side is an engraving, showing a precipice over which a man with a bottle in his hand is about to spring into smoke and flame. An angel with outstretched arms sweeps down to his rescue. In the foreground a woman, surrounded by her children, is kneeling in prayer. Across the face of the precipice is printed the words: "Against the sale."

The anti-prohibition ticket has printed on it "For the sale," and these three words are all that should be on any ticket. Any alteration of the words or the substitution or addition of any others, will vitiate the ballots. Most of the anti tickets are engraved and have around the words "For the sale" a scroll, and are cut with a die that cannot be counterfeited, and leaving the ticket large in the middle and diminishing in curved lines towards either end!

AT THE PROHIBITION CLUB.

After the tent meeting the Young Men's Prohibition club adjourned to their hall to make the final arrangements for their work today. The meeting was addressed by Captain James W. English, who spoke chiefly on the line that the practical and business interests of Atlanta would not be injured by the adoption of prohibition. Captain English was frequently cheered. Speeches were made by other members of the club, and much enthusiasm was displayed.

COME TO SEE THE FUN.

There are lots of people in Atlanta from neighboring towns to see the fun today.

Athens is here about twenty strong, headed by Editor Larry Grant, of the Banner-Watchman, who is a red-hot prohibitionist.

Macon sent up a delegation of fifty last night on the eleven o'clock Central road train. They are quart

THE NEWS IN MACON.

RECORDS OF YESTERDAY'S EVENTS IN THE CENTRAL CITY.

Death of Mr. Isaac Winship--An Interesting Marriage--A Minnesota Family Traveling by Private Conveyance to Florida--The Social Thalians--Brief Mention, Etc.

MACON, November 24.—[Special.]—This morning the news of a murder, which happened at No. 17½, on the Central railroad on Saturday evening last, reached the city. On Saturday last Sam Ward and his brother, Austin Ward, John Herrington, James Mixon, Joel Whitehurst and F. B. Balkcom, who reside near each other in Jones county, came to Macon to sell a few bales of cotton. The cotton was sold and the men remained in the city until three o'clock in the afternoon, when they got into their wagons and started to their homes, which are located twelve miles from Macon and five miles from Grisswoldville, but still nearer to No. 17½. When nearer the latter place a quarrel arose between Austin Ward, who was a simple-minded man, and John Herrington. The quarrel led to blows, and during the difficulty Herrington drew his knife and stabbed Ward in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died soon after. As soon as the cutting was done Herrington, who has a wife and several children, made his escape and has not been captured up to this time. This morning Mr. Sam Ward came to this city and notified Chief of Police Wiley of the murder. Herrington is a dark-complexioned man, with rather large eyes, chin whiskers, and is of medium size.

Death of Mr. Isaac Winship.

THE CLOSE OF A LONG AND USEFUL LIFE—THE FUNERAL TOMORROW.

MACON, November 24.—[Special.]—Mr. Isaac Winship, one of the oldest citizens of Macon, died at his home in this city at 9:30 o'clock last night.

Mr. Winship was born in "Old Salem," Massachusetts, April 29th, 1802, and was consequently in the 84th year of his age. His long life from beginning to end was filled with usefulness and good and noble deeds. He has resided here for a long number of years and no citizen was more highly esteemed than he. He saw Macon grow from a hamlet to her present magnificent proportions and was familiar with the city's history from that time until the present.

When quite a young man he left Massachusetts and settled in Clinton, Jones county, twelve miles east of Macon. After residing there for a short while he went to Forsyth, where he conducted a boot and shoe manufacturing establishment, having in connection a tanyard, where a greater portion of the leather used in his business was tanned. He was prosperous, and soon succeeded in building up an extensive trade. In the year 1820 he left Forsyth and came to Macon and continued in business here until the outbreak of the war, when

HE MOVED TO ATLANTA,

where he and his brother, Mr. Joseph Winship, established the Winship iron foundry. They conducted at the same time the Bartow iron works, which were located near Cartersville.

After the war Mr. Winship moved to Griffin, where he conducted a boot and shoe establishment until 1865, when he returned to Macon. He continued in the shoe trade for several years and retired on account of the feebleness incident to his declining years. He was a successful business man and all his dealings were characterized by a fairness and liberality which won for him the esteem of all who knew him.

In the year 1828 he was united in marriage with Miss Martha P. Cook, a daughter of Major Philip Cook and a sister of General Philip Cook of Americus. The marriage ceremony was performed in a residence which at that time stood on the corner of Cherry and Second streets in this city, on the ground now occupied by

"THE OLD WOODEN DRUGSTORE."

Mr. Emory Winship, Mr. N. R. Winship, Mrs. Ida J. Mangham and Mrs. J. W. Cabaniss, of Macon; Mrs. Dr. J. A. Flournoy, of Fort Valley; Mrs. J. H. Lovejoy, of Atlanta, and Mrs. J. R. Glenn, of Villa Rica, are their children. In 1878, at the residence of their daughter, Mrs. Cabaniss, in this city, their golden wedding was celebrated.

His loving companion through all these years was a lady of many rare qualities and noble characteristics. She was one of the founders of the Southern

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

and manifested a deep interest in its affairs up to the time of her death, which occurred a few years ago.

Mr. Winship was a good and true Mason and for more than half a century was a consistent member of the Methodist church. He was at all times greatly concerned in the welfare of Macon and was at all times ready to devote his time and money to the promotion of her interests.

THE FUNERAL

willl take place at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning from the residence of Mr. Emory Winship, and the services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. W. C. Bass, assisted by Rev. J. O. A. Cook.

The pall bearers will be Messrs. W. R. Rodgers, C. M. Wiley, J. T. Callaway, W. C. Wilson, Frank Johnson and G. A. Cabaniss.

Mr. Winship had been in feeble health for a long while and his death was the result of ripe old age the years of which were spent in usefulness and in doing unto others as he would have had them do unto him.

A Marriage This Morning.

MACON, November 24.—[Special.]—This morning at 9:30 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. C. D. Findlay, Mr. John R. Irwin and Miss Minnie Findlay were happily united in marriage, by Rev. C. J. Wingate. The ceremony was witnessed only by a few relatives and friends of the bride and groom, but the event was not, on this account, any less interesting and impressive. Mr. Irwin is a prominent young lawyer of Fort Gaines, and has won for his bride one of Macon's most lovely and accomplished young ladies. Immediately after the ceremony a superb wedding breakfast was served, and at 10 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Irwin left via the Southwestern railroad for Fort Gaines, carrying with them the best wishes of many friends in Macon.

En Route for the Land of Flowers.

A FAMILY TRAVELING BY PRIVATE CONVEYANCE FROM MINNESOTA TO FLORIDA.

MACON, November 24.—[Special.]—A man named Benjamin Farmington, accompanied by his wife and seven children, reached the city today, from Minnesota. They are traveling in three two horse wagons, in which they have covered the entire distance. They came from a place 60 miles above St. Paul and are en route to Live Oak, Florida, where it is their purpose to locate. They left home on the 20th of September and will reach their destination in about ten days. Mr. Farmington tells some interesting incidents of his trip and thinks he will be pleased with Florida. It is indeed a happy exchange of homes when climate is considered.

Funeral of Mr. S. C. Woolfolk.

MACON, November 24.—[Special.]—Mr. S. C. Woolfolk died rather suddenly at his home in East Macon yesterday, and his remains were interred in Rose Hill cemetery this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Woolfolk had been in feeble health for some time, but was as well as usual up to a short while before his death, which was caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was a most excellent gentleman, a good and true Mason and was buried with Masonic honors by Macon lodge No. 5, of which he was a member.

An Interesting Event.

MACON, November 24.—[Special.]—Cards announcing the approaching marriage of Mr. Sam Pearson and Miss Mamie Ayres have been issued. The happy event will take place in Christ church on the evening of December 2, at 8 p. m. Mr. Pearson and Miss Ayres have scores of friends in Macon, and the occasion will be one of unusual interest in social circles.

Another New Store.

MACON, November 24.—[Special.]—The wooden cottage located between the Isaacs house and the new store of Johnson & Harris, on Cherry street, is being torn down and Messrs. I. C. Plant & Son, who own the ground, will erect thereon a handsome brick building.

The Social Thalians.

MACON, November 24.—[Special.]—On tomorrow (Wednesday) night the Social Thalian club will give a german at Brown's hotel. The favors to be used on the occasion are said to be of a most elegant kind, and a superb lunch will be served in the dining hall.

"The Constitution's" New Dress.

MACON, November 24.—[Special.]—The handsome appearance of THE CONSTITUTION in its new dress has been a matter of general remark in Macon today, and many compliments were heaped upon it.

Brief Mention.

MACON, November 24.—[Special.]—Mr. Henry Horne is spending today in Atlanta.

Colonel W. E. Collier, Mr. H. C. Harris, Major Sterling Neil, Mr. Sam T. Neil and Mr. S. H. Bassett, of Fort Valley, are in the city today.

At the street railroad meeting held at Giles's schoolhouse last night the fifteen hundred dollars necessary to secure the extension of the street railroad into South Macon was raised.

A number of delegates to the harbor convention passed through the city last night en route to Savannah.

Mrs. B. F. Cole is on a visit to relatives in Savannah.

A Macon man is advertising for a limited amount of confederate bonds.

The Young Mrs. Winthrop company is playing at the academy of music tonight.

The city council is in session tonight.

Mr. Louis Vannucki has taken up the flowers and shrubbery in front of his place of business on Mulberry street, and today workmen are engaged in erecting an aquarium instead. It was getting too cold for the flowers.

Judge Simmons has been down to Bainbridge, where he held court for Judge Bower last week.

Mr. John L. Brown, the clever contracting agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, is in the city today.

Mr. Cullen Battle has accepted a position as traveling agent of the Willimantic Thread company.

"Willie" Mimms and "Willie" Campbell, a pair of snuff-colored table waiters at Brown's hotel, had a difficulty last night. Today Campbell swore out a warrant against Mimms, charging him with assault and battery, and he is now in jail.

Little Alice Stickney, who was injured by falling over a stairs rail at the Lanier house a few days ago, is very much improved, and is able to walk today.

Williams and Wilson, the two white men who were arrested and placed in jail a few days ago, under the charge of cheating and swindling, by selling brass jewelry and representing it to be gold, were arraigned in the city court today, but their cases were dismissed.

The case of Louis Nelson, charged with robbing J. T. Rider of $40 on Saturday night, was heard by Judge Poe this morning and was dismissed. Previous to the hearing of the case, S. Simmons also caused to be issued a warrant charging Nelson with robbing him of a gold watch and chain, a locket and $40, and Nelson was placed under a $500 bond for his appearance in the superior court, there to answer the charges brought against him by Mimms.

MRS. S. G. Etheridge, of Jackson, is visiting Mrs. Wm. Moore, on First street. Mrs. Etheridge is enroute to Florida, where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Jeff Davis.

The Academy of Music company is indebted to Mr. T. C. Burke to the amount of about $300 for paints. The bill has been standing for some time, and Mr. Burke thought the company had not made sufficient effort to pay it. Accordingly he garnisheed Mr. George F. Payne, who has charge of the sale of reserved seats, last night. He had in his possession a considerable amount of money belonging to the Parlor Match and Young Mrs. Winthrop companies, but Mr. Horne made an indemnifying bond and the money was released. It is presumed that the case will be carried into court.

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

Meeting of Baseball Lovers—Marriages—The Grand Jury.

COLUMBUS, Ga., November 24.—[Special.]—A meeting of the lovers of baseball sport will be held at the Alabama warehouse for the purpose of raising funds to carry the Columbus club through the next season. Manager Donnelly has forwarded the names of the following players, who have agreed to play with him:

Stephen J. Toole, pitcher; Charter Khreny, catcher; John Cline, shortstop; Wally Andrews, first base; Marr Phillip, second base; John Raney, third base; Charles Hamburg, left field; William Andrews, center field; Denny Lyons, right field.

Donnelly is in training as a pitcher himself, and is also negotiating another battery.

In Muscogee superior court today the grand jury was organized by the election of N. P. Banks, foreman. The body returned three true bills. Only two cases were tried by the jury. The court is at work on the civil docket.

At the residence of the bride's father, Captain G. A. Ferrell, in Hatchechubbee, Ala., tonight, at 8:30 o'clock, Mr. Charles Burke, of LaGrange, and Mrs. Rosa F. Tillmon, were united in marriage. Rev. R. H. Harris, of this city, performed the ceremony.

J. Brite David, of Muscogee county, and Miss Bobbie Kendrick, of Talbot county, were married at 9 o'clock this morning at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Robert Kendrick, Rev. R. J. Willingham performed the ceremony.

The remains of Mrs. A. E. Billing, who died in New York Saturday, were brought here tonight for interment.

Fire broke out in Mr. John Charles' room in the Brown house tonight at 10:30 o'clock. It had burned through the floor when discovered, but was easily extinguished and the damage was very light.

The creditors of Robert Justice, who failed about ten days ago, held a meeting today and decided to give him a short extension to realize on his assets and make an offer of a cash settlement.

THE FATAL PACKAGE.

A Little Boy Swallows a Large Dose of Morphine.

LA GRANGE, Ga., November 24.—[Special.] Yesterday afternoon, by some means, the little three-year-old son of Mr. J. T. Peddy, got a package of morphine, which was in an old trunk in the house where the children had some hickory nuts. Half an hour afterwards the mother, discovering something wrong in his appearance and upon examination found some of the powder on his mouth. She at once become terribly alarmed, and sent for Drs. Callaway and Baugh, but at least an hour elapsed before any effectual remedies could be used, and in that time his system had absorbed so much of the deadly poison that it was incredible to arouse him. The doctors think that he had taken from three to five grains. They worked unceasingly until death took the little fellow away. The mother is so overwhelmed with grief that serious apprehensions are entertained for her.

Robbed of One Thousand Dollars.

MILLEDGEVILLE, November 24.—[Special.]—Yesterday morning Milledgeville was quite excited over a robbery of over a thousand dollars in cash from Dr. R. Y. Rogers. The doctor reached here on the 6 o'clock train and put up at the Edwards house. After going about town, paying a few small debts in some of the stores, he went to the boarding house and in a short while missed the money. When he found his money gone he became very much excited and for a while there was quite a time at the Edwards house. Dr. Rogers has so far been unable to recover his money, although he had several parties, who he suspected of having it, arrested. It is a serious loss to him, and there is little prospect of the money being found.

GROUND AND GRAIN.

THE RESOURCES OF GEORGIA IN PARAGRAPHS.

The Wide Variety of Georgia Products Illustrated—Huge Yams, and Big Potatoes Generally—The Small Grain Crops—Hickory Nuts, Gourds and Pecans—Large Farms, Etc.

From the Thomaston, Ga., Times.

The hickory nut crop seems to be abundant this year, and they are unusually large and fine.

From the Dublin, Ga., Post.

Mr. John A. McCrimmon, of Montgomery county, sent to this office, recently, four potatoes that would average six pounds each. Three of them were of the "nigger-killer" variety, and the other a white yam. Who will step to the front with a better sample of their potato crop.

From the Fort Gaines, Ga., Advertiser.

Last Thursday evening a crowd, consisting of Misses Katie Wiggins, Hennie Brown and Angus McLeod, Messrs. James E. Graham, Thad J. Morris, George D. Speight, went over the river to the cane mill of Mr. George Terry, one of Alabama's best farmers. They all report a big time and plenty of juice.

From the Jasper, Ga., News.

We have in our office four potatoes of the yam variety, sent in by that energitic and progressive farmer, Mr. A. J. Talmadge, weighing 33 pounds. The largest weighs 10½ and the smallest 6½. The four cannot be put in a half bushel measure. If you know of any one in Jasper county that can beat it, we would like for you to trot him out.

From the Camille, Ga., Clarion.

It is said that John S. Poore, East Mitchell, has made this year, with one horse, twelve bales cotton, 250 bushels corn (fifty bushels on one acre) and peas and cane in proportion; and his neighbor, Mr. Ed. Crosby, has made thirty barrels of syrup. John will not be poor on a crop like that, nor will Ed. Crosby be cross on all that sweetening.

From the Dodge County, Ga., Journal.

Mr. J. S. Betts, of Dempsey, is not be outdone in potato growing, not even by Judge James M. Arthur, who was recently reported as the boss-potato grower of Dodge county. Mr. Betts now presents the Journal with an immense yam weighing eight pounds and a half, the same as Judge Arthur's. Mr. Betts claims that it weighed nine pounds when taken from the ground.

From the Danielsville, Ga., Monitor.

Our genial, clever and handsome young friend, Mr. W. Hop Thompson, sent us last Saturday, a whole cargo of the finest yam potatoes we ever saw. We didn't weigh them, but are satisfied that a number of them would have gone over five pounds apiece, while the smallest one in the lot would have been considered a fine specimen.

From the Harmony Grove, Ga., Signal.

Mr. Harvey Telford, of Grove Level in Banks county, is the boss gourd raiser of Georgia. He has two gourd vines, one of which produced 158 and the other 80 gourds. The vine that the 158 grew on was 50 feet long and was as large as a common sized rope. Mr. H. C. McDonald, who is a reliable gentleman of the Grove Level neighborhood, vouches for the truth of this statement.

From the Crawfordville, Ga., Democrat.

Mr. J. H. Hitchell, one of Taliaferro's prosperous farmers, brought in a specimen of his potatoes Saturday, which weighed thirteen pounds. He says he has some that will pull the beam at fifteen pounds. There is being a large crop of all small grain planted in the county. That which is now up is looking as pretty as we ever saw.

From the Hawkinsville, Ga., Dispatch.

The best crop of sugar cane we have heard of was made this year by Mr. Joe Walton, of the third district of Dooly county. From 40 canes planted last spring, he made, and has saved 250 for seed another year, and had enough to make thirty gallons of good syrup. We get the facts from Mr. Enos S. Bowen, who informs us that he ground the cane and made the syrup. The cane was of the red variety.

From the Americus, Ga., Republican.

Mr. W. R. Dorn, of Friendship, came in early Saturday morning with a load of fine cabbages and turnips, both home raised. The cabbages were as large and hard as any ever shipped here, and looked fresh and sweet. In three minutes he was asked three times how he managed to raise them, and three times he answered "by taking a little trouble with them." His vegetables always command the highest market price, for they are always fresh and fine.

From the Dawson, Ga. Journal.

Some time last spring the Cypress Pond Agricultural society offered a prize to the member of the association gathering this fall, the largest yield of potatoes from a quarter of an acre. Several were in the contest, but we have yet heard of the result of but one man. Captain W. B. Oxford, of the 12th district, who made 107 bushels. The measuring of the potatoes was witnessed by Messrs. J. R. Powell and J. G. Fitzpatrick, who certify to the truth of the above statement. Captain Oxford has the ribbon on the potato question.

From the Perry, Ga., Journal.

Several years have elapsed since we have seen a bale of western hay sold in Perry to a Houston county farmer, and we hope never to witness another transaction of that character. Our native grasses make as good hay as can be purchased anywhere, and it is the height of folly to buy an article that can be secured cheaper at home. This summer and fall large amounts of hay was harvested in the vicinity of Perry, and it is quite likely that there is more than a sufficiency of "long forage" in the county. We hope our farmers have supplied themselves as liberally with other necessary food products for man and animals.

We have seen some collards in Perry that are heading up like cabbage, and there are some that are nearly six feet high and between four and five feet across.

From the Fairburn, Ga., News.

Mr. J. L. Styles, from near Palmetto, informs us that he gathered this year 125 bushels of potatoes from a half acre patch. This shows the possibilities of the potato crop, and also that Mr. Styles understands their cultivation, and is a believer in the intensive plan of farming. The potato does not receive the attention it should from our farmers. It is excellent for the table, can be fixed up in quite a variety of ways, and is very palatable and nutritious. And besides it is an excellent feed for horses, cattle, hogs, etc. Especially is it valuable for hogs. We have always understood that for fattening hogs potatoes were almost as desirable as corn, especially where they are cooked. And an acre of ground that will produce from fifteen to twenty bushels of corn will easily produce a hundred bushels of potatoes, with scarcely any difference in the cost and trouble of cultivation. Then why not raise more potatoes. At twenty-five cents a bushel they are more profitable than cotton at its present price.

From the Hawkinsville, Ga., Dispatch.

Colonel Denton owns a large body of finely timbered land adjacent to the river. He has in one body twelve lots of 490 acres each, or a total of 5,880 acres. He and Mr. Upchurch have formed a copartnership, and now have a force of about forty men engaged in "boxing" the pines. They will open a plantation of fifteen crops, ten thousand five hundred boxes being considered a crop. Colonel Denton has been trading heavily in lands during the last few years, and has made considerable money. Some years ago he purchased from the heirs of an old Scotchman who had granted the lands from the state of Georgia, twenty-six lots of 490 acres each, aggregating 12,740 acres, paying $100 per lot. Some of these lands he has since sold at $500 per lot, and will probably make $10,000 on this land speculation. The pine trees of the wiregrass section are finding purchasers. The manufacture of turpentine and naval stores is an immense business. The hundreds of North Carolinians and Virginians who have engaged in the business in the state in the last fifteen years have all grown rich. We observe in our correspondence from Irwin county this week that Hon. James B. Fletcher, of that county, has recently sold his large body of pine lands on the Alapaha river to Mr. Tift for $10,000.

FUN ON THE COURTGROUND.

The Parties to a Law Suit Appeal to the Knife With Serious Results.

DANIELSVILLE, Ga., November 24.—[Special.] There stood for trial one day last week in this county the case of M. V. Roberts vs. T. A. Hill, suit on account, which account Hill claimed was more than paid, and that Roberts, his tenant, was indebted to him. The parties and a number of witnesses were on the ground before the court or attorneys arrived. Roberts is reported to have cursed one of Hill's witnesses because of the testimony the witness would give on the trial, and upon seeing Hill standing a little distance away began cursing Hill in like manner, and advanced, knocked Hill down and jumped on him, whereupon Hill, being much smaller than Roberts, cut Roberts across the right breast from two to four inches and to the bone. Those present say the affray would have been serious had not the men been separated.

Hill swore out warrants against Roberts for assault and battery and to keep the peace, and against J. J. Done, L. C., to keep the peace. Roberts waived trial and gave bond for appearance, under warrant for assault and battery. In the other two cases bonds given to keep peace and for appearance.

THE COURT'S GRIST.

Men Who Have Been Run Through the Mill of Justice.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., November 24.—[Special.]—The superior court has held a two weeks session ending last Friday. Judge Bower held the first, trying criminal cases only. The following are the important cases disposed of:

Drew Guyton, charge murder. Plea guilty; imprisonment for life.

Tobe Jackson, assault to murder. Trial. Verdict guilty; ten years.

Richard Harrell, forgery. Plea guilty; four years.

Oscar Glenn, cattle stealing. Got a recommendation to mercy; twelve months in the chaingang and a fine of one hundred dollars.

Joe Saunders, plea guilty of assault to murder; two years.

These victims were all colored.

W. R. Syms, assault to murder. Trial. Verdict stabbing; fine three hundred dollars and twelve months in chaingang. Paid out.

Johnson V. Moore, plea guilty of carrying pistol; fine seventy-five dollars and costs. Paid out.

THE BAKED MEAT SPOILED.

The Sad Ending of a Negro Church Supper in Macon County.

MARSHALLVILLE, Ga., November 24.—[Special.]—Bryant Taylor, at a negro church supper near here, when the feast was announced ready, put his hungry cur upon the table. This the hostess promptly resented, knocking Bryant down with an iron shovel, and her husband, taking it as an insult to the family, shot at him with a pistol, missing him but striking one of the female guests in the arms. A general fight ensued, during which every vestige of the supper disappeared, much to the disgust of the hostess and the discomfort of the dog.

How a Bigamist Escaped.

DANIELSVILLE, Ga., November 24.—[Special.] W. L. White, L. C., arrested James Cheek in Harrison district, today upon a warrant for bigamy sent from Cobb county, on his return to Danielsville, coming down a hill his buggy shaft broke and while he was out trying to mend the shaft, Mr. Cheek decided to take leg bail. An exciting race for several hundred yards through the woods followed, Mr. White firing upon Mr. Cheek three times, but Cheek made good his escape.

Repeated Burglaries.

ROME, Ga., November 24.—[Special.]—The store of Green Borderson, Upper Broad street, was entered by burglars last night, and a quantity of goods stolen.

The store of W. H. Grace, in Texas Valley, was broken into by burglars Sunday night, and goods to the amount of $300 carried away. No clue to the burglars.

Moorehead's Mistake.

CUMMING, Ga., November 24.—[Special.—Dave Moorehead, who lives in the northern part of Forsyth county, was bound over to appear at the superior court in February, for a criminal assault on the wife of William Wallis one of the most respected citizens of the county Moorehead is a white man.

Shooting Scrape.

HINESVILLE, Ga., November 24.—[Special.] Several unknown persons congregated at McIntosh last evening, all colored, and shortly a row ensued during which one man was shot three times. One arrest has been made. The names of the parties have not yet been ascertained.

Set on Fire.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., November 24.—[Special.] A large frame house on the edge of the corporation, belonging to Mrs. Young, of Thomasville, was totally destroyed by fire Friday night past: insurance, $1,000. It was set on fire by some miscreant.

Oglethorpe Superior Court.

LEXINGTON, Ga., November 24.—[Special.]—The superior court is in session this week, Judge Lawson presiding. Most of the cases are civil ones. The most important case is the S. H. Cox, where his wife is claiming a dower, and holding his property subject to her claim for money advanced from time to time. The creditors are many—notes and accounts amounting to $4,000 to $5,000. The case is argued before his honor Judge Lawson.

Most of the other cases have been continued, and court will likely adjourn today or tomorrow.

The Majority in Taliaferro.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., November 24.—[Special.]—The election for and against the sale of liquors in Taliaferro county was held yesterday, and was carried in favor of prohibition by fifty majority. The deepest interest was manifested in the election by our citizens. The election passed off quietly, notwithstanding the hearts of the people were in it, and when the polls were closed and the managers commenced to count out the votes, the courthouse was filled to overflowing with the old and young, all anxious to hear the result.

Big Crop in Macon County.

MARSHALVILLE, Ga., November 24.—[Special.] Messrs. Rawls and Gammage, on a three mule farm near here, made this year eighty-seven bales of cotton, averaging 452 pounds per bag, besides over 200 bushels of corn, some oats, peas and potatoes. The caterpillars swept over it about the 1st of September, doing considerable injury.

Marriage in Fort Branch.

FORT BRANCH, Ga., November 24.—[Special.] Married on the 19th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. D. Bagwell, Mr. E. N. Gower, Jr., to Miss Lizzie Bagwell, Rev. D. S. McCurry officiating. Mr. Gower is the junior partner of the enterprising firm of Bagwell & Gower.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

ROME, Ga., November 24.—[Special.]—S. G. Hardy died suddenly this morning of heart disease. The news of his death shocked the entire community.

MARSHALLVILLE, Ga., November 24.—[Special.]—Captain Wm. F. McGhee, one of our most esteemed citizens, died here Tuesday morning. He was in the vigor of manhood and leaves a wife and five children.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., November 24.—[Special.]—Last night about 2 o'clock Mrs. Mamie Clarke, wife of Dr. R. W. Clarke, dentist of this place, and formerly Miss Mamie Gesner, died after an illness of but a few hours.

DAWSON, Ga., November 24.—[Special.]—The remains of Mr. Robert A. Keith were interred here Saturday afternoon. His death is especially sad because he has been married only a few weeks, and his bride is a most excellent lady.

BLAINBRIDGE, Ga., November 24.—[Special.]—The city recently lost one of her most excellent and well esteemed young men—Thomas Curry. Death came in "consumptions ghastly form," and struck him down, while young manhood was yet fresh on his brow, one of the brightest ornaments of our society.

DANIELSVILLE, November 24.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon Jimmie Sanders, aged eighteen years, son of Rev. Bill Sanders, formerly of this place, but now of Fairburn, Ga., was buried here. Jimmie professed religion before he was ten years of age and joined the Methodist church of which his father was minister. He died on the 21st inst., his birthday.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

THE CONVENTION'S WORK IN SAVANNAH.

Hon. N. J. Hammond, of Fulton, Elected President—Steps Taken for Permanent Organization—Resolutions in Favor of Liberal Appropriations—Notes of the Day, Etc.

SAVANNAH, November 24.—[Special.]—The harbor convention assembled at the Masonic temple this morning with a large attendance of delegates. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock by H. M. Comer, chairman of the general committee. Governor McDaniel occupied a prominent position on the stage.

General A. R. Lawton nominated Hon. George F. Drew, of Florida, as temporary president. Captain W. G. Waller, of the Savannah Times, and G. A. Gregory were elected secretaries, and Captain George A. Mercer offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman do appoint one member for each state represented in this convention, and that the members so appointed shall constitute a committee on credentials, on permanent organization and on rules, and that as soon as the credentials of the members are verified and reported, said committee shall submit to this convention a plan for its permanent organization, and rules for the proper conduct of its proceedings.

Under this resolution the following were appointed: Alabama, J. H. Dent; Florida, J. F. Leslie; Georgia, Geo. A. Mercer; North Carolina, Colonel J. M. Hicks; South Carolina, J. A. Smyth; Tennessee, Geo. F. A. Rowell. There were no delegates from Kentucky, West Virginia, or Mississippi present. Invitations were read from the South Florida and Western railway for an excursion to Jacksonville; from the City and Suburban railway, an excursion to Montgomery, and from President S. P. Hamilton to visit the electric light works and were accepted.

The committee on permanent organization submitted the following nominations, and they were unanimously elected: President, Hon. N. J. Hammond, of Atlanta; vice-presidents, Jno. W. Tullis, Alabama; A. T. McIntyre, Georgia; F. W. Kerchner, North Carolina; James H. Morrison, Tennessee; Marshall Parks, Virginia; George R. Fairbanks, Florida; Wm. B. Smith, Pennsylvania; secretaries, W. G. Waller, Georgia; Gregory, of Savannah, and Charles R. Jones, of Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. Hammond was escorted to the chair by Messrs. Mercer, of Georgia; Tupper, of South Carolina, and Blankenshy, of Virginia. He made a brief and eloquent speech, dwelling on the vast importance of this convention.

The rules governing the United States house of representatives were adoped and speeches were limited to ten minutes.

The following committee on resolutions expressive of the sentiments and object of the convention was announced: "S. H. Dent, Alabama; C. H. Jones, Florida; G. Gunby Jordan, Ga.; G. J. Hall, North Carolina; Tomlinson Fort, Tennessee; C. E. P. Burgwyn, Virginia; F. W. Dawson, South Carolina; Jno. Screven, Savannah; J. H. Curry, Wilmington; J. D. Whitford, Newburne; M. F. Arendell, Morehead City; Bowling Whitfield, Brunswick; Joel Cook, Philadelphia; F. W. Hoyt, Fernandina; Thomas Bagby, West Point, Va.; James Lachison, Darien; R. H. McElvain, Cedar Keys; J. H. Duke, Jacksonville; W. C. Brown, Tampa; General John Wescott, St. Augustine; A. S. J. Perry, Charleston; E. P. Miller, Georgetown; S. P. Hodges, Port Royal; G. S. Bernard, Peters; burg; Thomas B. Bagby, West Point; J. A. Aeston, Richmond; J. H. Ingram, Massachusetts. R. B. Morchant, Fredricksburg; Wm. Lamb, Norfolk; Goodwyn Lee, Newport News.

Reports being in order, Colonel J. L. Warren of the Savannah delegation for the committee on information, submitted an elaborate report, containing valuable information, which was listened to with great attention and applauded. The report closed as follows:

A careful examination of the records shows that the north and atlantic states, Maine to Maryland inclusive, have received for appropriations for rivers and harbors up to and including the year 1883, the sum of $24,410,500; the four states of Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan, $18,431,000; the Atlantic states, Virginia to Florida, inclusive, $7,268,000. We do not complain at the liberal aid which these highly favored and prosperous states have received. We rejoice at the great prosperity, wealth and increase of population which they enjoy as the results of the wise and generous treatment they have received from the government. We do not believe the government is indifferent or inimical to us and to our interests. Proper efforts will attain for us the recognition and aid given to other sections. Our lack of success will simply be a reproach to us.

After reading the reports the convention took a recess until 7:30 to-night, when the committee on resolutions reported.

Among the newspaper fraternity present as delegates are Captain J. W. Dawson, Charleston, S. C., News and Courier; C. H. Jones, Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union; S. H. Rodgers, Palmetto Post, Port Royal, S. C.; J. A. Gilledge, Brunswick Daily Breeze; J. F. Whitner, St Augustine, Fla., Press.

In the evening session the committee on resolutions reported in favor of adequate appropriations for the southern harbors and the approaches thereto, so that the works might be carried on to successful completion; also, that a special appropriation for the purpose be made at once in advance of the regular appropriation bill; also, for a permanent executive committee of one from each state represented, and when the convention adjourns, be subject to the call of the committee; also, that a committee of one from each state to memoralize congress to carry out the provisions of the resolutions.

The following are the executive committee: Alabama, J. W. Tullis; Florida, G. R. Fairbanks; Georgia, A. R. Lawton; North Carolina, T. M. Heck; South Carolina, L. P. Miller; Tennessee, James H. Morrison; Virginia——

Memorial committee: Alabama, S. H. Dent; Florida, Charles H. Jones; Georgia, John Screven; North Carolina, F. W. Kerchner; South Carolina, S. G. Tupper; Tennessee, Tominson Fort.

A number of addresses followed, and the committee adjourned after a most harmonious season. An excursion to Tybee will be given the delegates tumorrow.

SCALL-HEAD

MILK CRUST, DANDRUFF, ECZEMA AND ALL SCALP HUMORS CURED BY CUTICURA.

LAST NOVEMBER MY LITTLE BOY, AGED three years, fell against the stove while he was running and cut his head, and right after that he broke out all over his head, face and left ear. I had a good doctor. He treated him, but he got worse, and the doctor could not cure him. His whole head, face and left ear were in a fearful state, and he suffered terribly. I caught the disease from him, and it spread all over my face and neck, and even got into my eyes. Nobody thought we would ever get better. I felt sure we were disfigured for life. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and procured a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, a box of CUTICURA and a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and used them constantly day and night. After using two bottles of RESOLVENT, four boxes of CUTICURA and four cakes of SOAP, we are perfectly cured without a scar. My boy's skin is now like satin.

371 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Sworn to before me this 27th day of March, 1885.
GILBERT P. ROBINSON, J. P.

THE WORST SORE HEAD.

Have been in the drug and medicine business twenty-five years. Have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES since they came west. They lead all others in their line. We could not write nor could you print all we have heard said in favor of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. One year ago the CUTICURA and SOAP cured a little girl in our house of the worst sore head we ever saw, and the RESOLVENT and CUTICURA are now curing a young gentleman of a sore leg, while the physicians are trying to have it amputated. It will save his leg and perhaps his life. Too much cannot be said in favor of CUTICURA REMEDIES.

S. B. SMITH & BRO.
Covington, Ky.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood diseases, from Pimples to Scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

SKIN Blemishes, Pimples, Blackheads, and Baby Humors- use CUTICURA SOAP.

Full of Aches and Pains, which no human skill seems able to alleviate, is the condition of thousands who as yet know nothing of that new and elegant antidote to pain and inflammation, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25 cents.

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL.
Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated.
IN USE IN
HOSPITALS,
CURATIVE INSTITUTIONS,
INFIRMARIES,
AND
PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE.
CURES
CONSUMPTION,
HEMORRHAGES
And all Wasting Diseases;
INEBRIETY,
HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS,
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
MALARIA.
THE ONLY
PURE STIMULANT
FOR
THE SICK, INVALIDS,
CONVALESCING PATIENTS,
AGED PEOPLE,
WEAK AND DEBILITATED WOMEN.
For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Dealers.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle.
If Persons east of the Rocky Mountains unable to procure it from their dealers can have Half Dozen sent, in plain case, unmarked, Express charges prepaid, by remitting Six Dollars to
The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Baltimore, Md.
All persons using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey are invited to avail themselves of the services of our Medical Staff, at all times, free of charge.
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Miscellaneous.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

The Merchant Dealing in

GUINN'S

PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER

OR

Is hereby authorized to refund the money if it does not cure the diseases for which it is recommended, and when taken according to directions.

CURES RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL POISON, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS
GLANDULAR SWELLINGS
SKIN DISEASES,
SORES OF ALL KINDS,
BLOOD POISON,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ETC

R. GUINN first manufactured and sold his medicine from

PERRY, GA.

In an humble way, using an ordinary iron pot for boiling. The business was run under the name or

SWIFT & GUINN
PERRY, GA.,

WITH THE CAUTION PRINTED ON EACH LABEL: "NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF R. GUINN."

And the medicine was sold at $5 per bottle. The co-partnership was dissolved by Mr. C. T. Swift retiring, and Mr. R. Guinn continuing the manufacture of this celebrated vegetable blood renewer from southern forests up to the present time. He has now sold his right therein to the

MACON MEDICINE CO.,
MACON, GA.

Essay on blood and skin diseases mailed free.
MACON MEDICINE CO.,
Macon, Ga.

SPECIAL
INDUCEMENTS.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL.
Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated.
IN USE IN
HOSPITALS,
CURATIVE INSTITUTIONS,
INFIRMARIES,
AND
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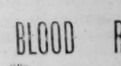
Macon, Ga.

SPECIAL
INDUCEMENTS.

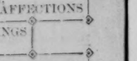
There is no end to the novelties displayed in the jewelry store of MR. A. F. PICKERT. New and pretty designs in clocks, bronzes, silverware, art goods, diamonds, watches, and jewelry of every description, are constantly changing places. There has been quite a demand for these goods, and no wonder!

YOU SEE NO OLD STOCK.



Everything is new and is sold at rock bottom prices, so that everybody is able to take advantage of this opportunity.

Just think! A solid, 14 karat gold hunting case
Ladies' Watch for $15,



and everything else at proportionate low prices. Be sure and call at No. 5 Whitehall, st, before making your purchases and see the inducements offered by
A. F. PICKERT,
The Jeweler.

NOTICE.
CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY IN CHANCERY.
Samuel D. Ward, Receiver of the Republic Life Insurance Co., of Chicago, } VS. John V. Farwell, et al. } The creditors of the above named company are hereby notified that by an order entered in the above entitled cause on the 2d day of November, 1885, the time for filing claims against said company with Henry Waller, Esq., Master in Chancery, has been extended to the 3d day of January, 1886, and all claims not filed on or before the said 3d day of January, will be barred from sharing in the assets of said company.
Policy holders can file their claims by sending their policies and last premium receipts (if they have such receipts) and an affidavit in support of their claims to Henry Waller, Esq., Master in Chancery, No. 24 Reaper Block, Chicago, Ills. All creditors are required to pay said Master $1.50 costs for each claim filed.
Forms for affidavits in support of claims on policies can be obtained of the receiver of said company.
SAMUEL D. WARD, Receiver,
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, No. 97 Washington St.
Solicitors. Chicago, Ills.

VERY CAUSTIC.

MR. JULIUS L. BROWN TO REV. DR. HAWTHORNE.

MR. BROWN Replies to the Card of Rev. Dr. Hawthorne, Reproduces the Card and Makes a Severe Denunciation of It. A Salty Close to a Long Controversy. Good Points Made.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—In my article published in your paper yesterday I commented upon the intemperate speeches, the denunciations and the blasphemy of a man of my own church, a man of such talents and of such influence therein, that he has been made a doctor of divinity." A man who has set himself up in this community as "a religious leader and a moral guide;" a man who claims to be a worthy follower of Him who preached peace on earth, good will to men.

By his own utterances, and by the utterances of others made when he was present, I showed that he was guilty of "organizing a mock church amid scenes of irreverent jollity and mirth" that he sat quietly by at a meeting and heard a negro preacher blaspheme, and counsel his hearers "to lie, to deceive, to play the hypocrite," and heard offers made to corrupt the ballot-box, without protest, and "in the frenzy of his madness" that he said "that was the happiest moment of his life." I showed from his own utterances how he put his judgment against that of God Almighty, in saying, in substance, that if matters did not go to suit him "that the Bible is not true" and that "God himself is a myth" and that "God is a monster and deserves to be hated." I showed all these things from his own acts and utterances, if they are not true it is because my witness, this reverend doctor of divinity, is not worthy of belief.

He felt that an answer was necessary, and has resorted to his usual tactics of personal abuse and villification. The daily organ of his party, the Journal, of yesterday afternoon contains the following characteristic effusion from his pen:

BROWN AND CATES.

The Little Fellows Excited.

These little creatures are going through a spasm of canimal anger, but it is comforting to know that like all diminutive canines, they are harmless. They bark, but never bite. Brown and Cates! How beautifully they match! How helpful to each other! When Brown wants to get something out of the Bible to comfort the saints of the whisky flag, he has only to ask his brother Cates to let the radiance of his "Candle Light for Thinkers" fall upon the sacred page.

Perhaps I ought to apologize to the public for making any allusion to the little fellow, Brown. A prominent citizen of Atlanta says: "It is a sign of courage in any man to attack Julius Brown, because he has not a friend in the world." My only reason for bestowing a thought upon him was to let people know that he was on the doggery side of the question before them. If he had come to the side of the best families in the country would not this day cry out so loudly from the depths of the grave.

"Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink."

A TRUE-HEARTED DAUGHTER OF THE SOUTH.

[Communicated.]

A Noble Man's Testimony.

The following letter is from Mr. Samuel Noble, the man who, in connection with General Tyler, has built at Anniston the model manufacturing city of the south. If any man in America has studied what is best for the growth and prosperity of a city, Samuel Noble is that man, and his success stands without a parallel in the southern states.

ANNISTON, Ala., November 21, 1885.—Messrs. S. M. Inman & Co., Gentlemen: I am very glad to see that your house is doing what every one who wishes to promote the prosperity of the people and city in which they live ought to do—taking an active and decided stand for prohibition. It is a grave mistake to suppose prohibition is an injury to the business or growth of any city; especially is this true when you have a working population, and any large number of colored people. They depend on their labor for their support, and, as a rule, they save but little; so every dime spent in liquor deprives them of a pound of coffee or meat; every dollar thus spent of a pair of shoes, a hat or a dress. What is spent in liquor can't be spent in groceries and clothing. The barkeeper and decanter take the place of the clerk and the scales and the yardstick. Every open saloon closes a family grocery, and more than all, makes labor unreliable and discontented; as the profits of their labor is spent in liquor, they have less of the comforts of life and home. * * * We had prohibition here that did not prohibit; it was worse than none at all. The law was amended, and public opinion had the law enforced. The result is a contented and thrifty people, who are able to obtain and enjoy the home comforts they could not have had had liquor been brought here. They will be in far better condition to go through the coming winter than any place where prohibition does not exist, and this in the face of the business depressions and low wages. I doubt if a repeal of the law could obtain twenty-five votes in this place. The saloons here were formerly crowded. Thirty thousand dollars was spent each year in liquor; enough to give sixty families a comfortable cottage home every year. Since the saloons are closed, and the jug trafic closed, the people are far better off and work better, and are more prosperous generally than ever before. We have no disorder or crime.

Very truly yours,
SAMUEL NOBLE.

[Communicated.]

From the Founder and Chief Owner of Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., November 19, 1885.—Mr. James Stokes, Dear Sir: Your esteemed favor of the 5d, came to hand in due time, but on account of being mislaid was not answered as soon as it should have been.

I have read with much interest the struggle in your state between the rum power and the prohibitionists, and sincerely hope that in the coming contest the right may win.

In answer to your question as to stating the results of temperance laws in Asbury Park, I can with pleasure state that it has enhanced the value of property immensely, and property owners, in founding new towns along the shore, insert in deeds when sales are made an anti-liquor clause such as we have in Asbury Park.

If Georgia becomes a prohibition state the emigration thither of many of the best people east may be expected. Yours truly,
JAMES A. BRADLEY.

[Communicated.]

And Grantville.

NOVEMBER 20, 1885.—We, the undersigned business men of Grantville, Ga., indorse and recommend prohibition as being a good thing for the people of any city, town or community, who wish to improve socially, morally, religiously and financially. We have had prohibition here something over three years, and we are not, by any means, tired of it. We do not want any barrooms nor whisky saloons in this town for the next two hundred years to come:

Banks & Arnold, merchants; W. G. Arnold, salesman; F. C. Banks, salesman; Garrett & Zellars, general merchants; W. G. Sadler, J. E. Dean, C. E. Wall, with Garrett & Zellars; John D. Cole, employe Atlanta and West Point railroad; J. W. Colley, master chant and warehouse; J. W. Bellamy, W. B. Smith, with J. W. Colley; George A. Carter, attorney. Death to pocket but safety to my four boys. W. A. Post, attorney at law; E. M. Yeager, merchant; J. P. Cates, with Yeager; J. W. White, Jerseyside Bullock, blacksmiths; C. J. Clower, N. P. ex. of J. P.; L. A. Stevens, watchman depot; Clower & Woorman, druggists; E. G. Hood, merchant; C. P. Clower, salesman; J. R. Cotton, merchant; R. F. Brannon, wife J. R. Cotton; R. D. Clower, marshal; D. B. Lambert, ginner; P. O. Collinsworth, J. F. Lovejoy, merchants; W. M. Hopson, salesman for C. four gentlemen, and such a knowledge ought to weigh heavy upon the mind of any man. Such was the thought of the writer, but how little knew the gentleman! It seems that he belongs to the sacred cohort, who, in the name of God, morality and religion, has assumed the right to ruin people if they chose to, and, in obedience to the rules of his clan, he went before a prohibition meeting in the big tent to render more effective the ruin that he had so well begun. There he affirmed that the adoption of the prohibition law would not hurt the Kimball house; that "the hotel did not depend upon the bar."

If that sentence was meant to say that the hotel after the ruin and ejection of the lessees, could be run without bar, such a thing is true. But to that iniquity Atlanta will never give her sanction. If it meant that the lessees can pay the enormous debt that the said architect has been instrumental in heaping upon them, without the revenue derived from the privilege of bar leased to them by the Kimball House company, he knows as sure as it is a God, that he affirms something that is not true, and he would not dare make the same affirmation before his four victims. He knows that the net proceeds of the hotel, with the average $20,000 of annual rent of the stores will not pay the $12,000 rent for ground, the taxes, the insurance, the interest on the bonds and the $48,000 to be paid annually to the creditors, as per agreement. All that he knows! And yet he goes and encourages by his speech the adoption of a measure which is bound to achieve treacherously the ruin of the trusting men whose hand he took yesterday to lead them in that abyss. Of all mortals, he ought to have been the last to aid in that way. Because he owes them a reparation that his whole life, devoted to it, could not make. If, besides that, he meant to use statements that he knew to be false, there is no word black enough in the English language to qualify the deed!

The citizens of Atlanta will never become accomplices of such deeds. It is enough to divulgate them to inspire honor for a cause which employes such means, encourages such actions, and perpetrated injustices that no fanaticism may excuse. They will repudiate them certainly, and they will show by their vote that they understand what engagements the directors of the Kimball House company have contracted with the lessees while, representing the whole city in the reconstruction of the grand hotel, they offered to these lessees and leased to them the bar privilege with the house, and so induced them to undertake what they nor anybody would not have undertaken without that privilege. They will, in that way, refuse to ruin four of the best men of this land, and among them one of the most generous and illustrious sons of Georgia, General Toombs. HONOR.

[Communicated.]

Anti-Prohibition Points.

Laborers and small property owners, look out for the trap!

What trap?

The prohibition speculation trap!

If prohibition prevails your labor and property will go down, and then the prohibition capitalists will grind you out of all they can, and in two years they will go wet and start Atlanta up again, but you have lost everything.

Don't vote against the sale and put your foot into their trap! But vote "for the sale."

Be sure that your anti-prohibition ticket has nothing on it but "For the sale." Nothing else goes.

When Atlanta becomes a prohibition city, it has been suggested that the fire department be instructed to burn down the the city brewery. The property will be valueless, and of no use besides remaining there it will be an unpleasant reminder of our former folly, as well as a standing menace to capitalists and manufacturers to never attempt making a plant in Atlanta, until their contemplated enterprise has been passed upon by the pharisaical junta now controlling Atlanta's interests.

[Communicated.]

WRECKED!

Twenty Brilliant Young Men Ruined by Strong Drink.

I have been thinking today of the all-important topic in Atlanta, and while wondering how any one in a civilized land, who had ordinary sense, could be anything else than a prohibitionist, thought flew back to the days of my girlhood and the many promising young men I had known in other days who were ruined by strong drink.

Referring to my diary, which has been kept since those bright sunshiny hours before the war, I find that among the gay circle of young men whom we were accustomed to meet in fashionable society, ten have died from the effects of intoxicating liquors, three committed suicide, three were killed on the street and four have become murderers, all caused by the blood fiend that lurks in the depths of every whisky barrel. This is solid truth, not fiction, and were I to mention names, there are many still living in Atlanta to-day who would well remember them. One particular, who had he lived uprightly, "might have been" an honor to this great city, but alas, under the influence of a deadly poison, he blew his own brains out on these very streets. Whenever Uncle Sam of the sad face of these friends, a prayer arises for the present generation, that they may escape the evils of the past. Had there been a liquor law in those days, and the giant worker, Sam Jones, together with the united zeal of the Women's Christian Temperance union, the blood of some of the best families in the country would not this day cry out so loudly from the depths of the grave.

"Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink."

A TRUE-HEARTED DAUGHTER OF THE SOUTH.

[Communicated.]

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The following letter is from Mr. Samuel Noble, the man who, in connection with General Tyler, has built at Anniston the model manufacturing city of the south. If any man in America has studied what is best for the growth and prosperity of a city, Samuel Noble is that man, and his success stands without a parallel in the southern states.

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SAMUEL NOBLE.

[Communicated.]

BROWN AND CATES.

The Little Fellows Excited.

These little creatures are going through a spasm of canimal anger, but it is comforting to know that like all diminutive canines, they are harmless. They bark, but never bite. Brown and Cates! How beautifully they match! How helpful to each other! When Brown wants to get something out of the Bible to comfort the saints of the whisky flag, he has only to ask his brother Cates to let the radiance of his "Candle Light for Thinkers" fall upon the sacred page.

Perhaps I ought to apologize to the public for making any allusion to the little fellow, Brown. A prominent citizen of Atlanta says: "It is a sign of courage in any man to attack Julius Brown, because he has not a friend in the world." My only reason for bestowing a thought upon him was to let people know that he was on the doggery side of the question before them. If he had come to the side

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT $1 PER MONTH, $2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR $10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS, SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, NOVEMBER 25, 1885.

Indications for the south Atlantic states, fair weather, northwesterly winds, stationary temperature; east Gulf fair weather, stationary temperature, northerly winds becoming variable.

THE tariff-tinkers are making tremendous arrangements to get their feelings hurt. It is very sad.

THE Brooklyn Eagle has an article on "How to Secure Cheap Gas." The best way is to wait until the meeting of congress.

WE quite agree with the Philadelphia Times that this thing of calling a silver dollar seventy-nine cents ought to be stopped. A dollar is one hundred cents.

EDITOR DANA should write an essay on "How to Keep a Cat." A great many of his esteemed contemporaries are trying to keep a cat, and they are failing most miserably.

EDITOR DORSHEIMER, of the Star, is still engaged in a controversy with Editor Pulitzer, of the World, as to the circulation of the latter. Really, this thing is getting monotonous.

THE next house of representatives will contain no less than 183 old members out of 325. The new members will be in a minority, and will have to accept low places on the committees, and eat humble pie generally.

THE New York Times announces that the war is over. We are glad to hear this. Mahone and Foraker have both announced that a continuation of the war is necessary to the success of the republican party. It is to be hoped that war is getting to be unpopular in this great country.

IN the next house there will be 184 democrats and 141 republicans. This result is arrived at by dividing the two greenbackers between the two parties. The democratic majority is 43, and it will require the aid of 33 republicans to carry any motion requiring a two-thirds vote.

THE papers continue to discuss a proposed change of rules in the house, the object being to give Mr. Randall a back seat. It is easy to see that the whisky ring is still determined to crush Mr. Randall; but the probability is that the Pennsylvania statesman is quite as strong in the house of representatives as the whisky ring. We shall see.

IT costs a round sum to hold an election in New York city. Here are the figures of the recent one: 1,424 poll clerks at $7.50, $10,680; 2,448 inspectors at $7.50 a day for five days, $106,800; 712 polling places at $7.50 a day for five days, $24,920, making a total of $142,400. Certificates are issued for these expenses, but they are not cashed until nearly Christmas time.

THE New York Star advises southerners to go north and lecture. It says that all southerners have good voices and talk well. In the lecture field they would draw, entertain their audiences and make money. There is something novel in the suggestion, and yet it is a good one. Just at present Atlanta alone could easily afford to send about a thousand prohibition lecturers north, and many of them would be first-class.

THERE is a very curious rumor to the effect that ex-republican postmasters in various parts of the country continue to exercise their functions—having gone so far, in some instances, as to set up rival postoffices. This enterprise, as a matter of course, is in the interest of republican sham civil service reform, but it is a matter that should be investigated. The fact that these ex-postmasters are thus defying the law, is an evidence that republican officeholders think that they still have a lien on the country. The administration should teach them a lesson.

GEORGE H. STERLING, of Brooklyn, is now Mr. Eugene Higgins's rival. Mr. Sterling was refused reappointment to the weigherships, the salary being $2,500, and Governor Hill has made him warden of the port of New York, with a salary of $4,000. The republicans say the New York senate will refuse to confirm the nomination, and Sterling's numerous friends say in rejoinder that if they do, their hero will hold a seat as the representative of a democratic Brooklyn district, in the fiftieth congress. Sterling is very popular in his own country.

A Reformed Cannibal's Fall.

The appearance of a reformed cannibal in a recent missionary conference at Washington has already been mentioned in these columns. Our readers will doubtless remember that this reformed man-eater, on the occasion referred to, caused a thrill of horror to run through the conference by his frank admission that he had partaken of roasted missionary more than once. He even went so far as to tell how it was served and how it tasted.

When we called the attention of our readers to this remarkable evangelist we felt it our duty to enter our protest against the employment of such agents in evangelical work. As a rule, a reformed sinner may be trusted, but an exception must be made in the case of a cannibal.

Our warning has been emphatically sustained by recent developments. It seems that our missionary from the cannibal islands has been lecturing for several weeks past in Maryland and Virginia. The other day he turned up in Alexandria several degrees drunker than the bird known in drinking circles as a "biled owl." He was so limber that when he entered the church where he was to lecture, the indignant congregation rose en masse and threw him into the street. He was then picked up by an officer and sentenced, in default of payment of a fine of five dollars, to go to the chain gang for thirty days.

After this inglorious exit of the only original and genuine reformed cannibal missionary, it is to be hoped that such converts will, in future, be compelled to take back seats. We have touched very lightly upon this case, but it is calculated to do good as a warning example.

Where to Vote.

The city has but two precincts, but in the suburbs there are four other precincts. Peachtree precinct is not more than ten minutes' walk from the outer terminus of the Peachtree car line. South Bend precinct is situated at the junction of Pryor street and McDonough road, or about three-quarters mile beyond the East Tennessee shops. Cook's is situated a little west of the Georgia Pacific shops, and the horse cars will carry passengers to the ballot boxes of that precinct. West End is accessible by horse cars every fifteen minutes, and East Point may be reached by two lines of steam cars. If two hundred voters, living near one of these precincts, nearer, in fact, than to their own polls in the city, would vote before they come into town, the two city precincts would be relieved of the pressure of one thousand voters, and there would be no difficulty whatever in receiving all votes offered. Remember that a Marietta street car will carry a voter directly to Cook's precinct, while a West End car passes Caldwell's store, where the voting in our handsome and enterprising suburb is to take place. To save time and annoyance, and to help the situation in general, let all vote at the suburban precincts who can conveniently and readily do so. At least one thousand voters can reach such precincts quicker and with less friction than they can either of the two precincts in town.

A Word for Today.

It is probable that these lines will be read by three thousand of today's voters before they go to the polls.

We urge upon them the importance of doing everything to preserve the peace, and to allay, rather than excite bitterness, and to avoid any sort of collision or disorder. It is unfortunate for Atlanta for her unity and success in the future that the contest which is to be closed today, has already become violent and passionate. It will be worse for her if the events of today, which ought to end it, should perpetuate it. It is entirely within the power of the good men, who read this appeal, to make today testify to the integrity of Atlanta, rather than a wedge for her division. Let every man, no matter what his opinions may be, go to the polls in perfect good humor, and with the determination to be drawn into no unseemly discussion. When the good sense of our people has brought this day to a peaceful and decisive conclusion, we will have little cause to fear that ballots may not be cast peacefully hereafter. To repeat, let this day end the contest that has been bitter and violent, rather than add aught to prolong it.

The Railroad Land Grants.

The republican party gave away the public domain to nearly every chartered applicant. Millions upon millions of fertile acres were handed over, first and last, to no less than sixty-six railroad companies. These lands lie in thirteen states and six territories. These grants, taken as a whole, were gigantic wrongs, and they were especially unjust in the case of the young men who annually leave the older states to find new homes where land can be had at low rates. Not one of these grants can be defended on general principles. The land grabbers joined hands with the republican managers, and swindled the people.

All of these grants contained forfeiture clauses. A few of the land-enriched companies have complied with the conditions of the grants, but a majority of them have not. Some of them have not built a mile of road. Others have built a few miles, and the time has expired in which they can claim the benefits of their respective grants. Where the conditions of the grants have not been fully observed, the lands are in all equity forfeited and should revert to the government. The companies have no sort of claim to the lands except what the letter of the grants allow them. The equities are all with the people. The democratic party has no clearer duty, therefore, than to exhaust every effort to regain all the lands that have been forfeited under the conditions imposed by the government and accepted by the railroads. If acts of congress are necessary to perfect the forfeitures, let them be passed. Let us save to honest settlers every acre we can. The swindling work of the republican party should be undone to the farthest possible extent. The house should go at the matter in earnest, and if the republican senate prefers to stand by the land-grabbing railroads, let the situation be made so plain that he who runs may understand it.

The President and the Small Boy.

It is the opinion of THE CONSTITUTION that the president is overworked—either that, or he is growing old. We read, for instance an account of a reception held by the president at which a small boy was the last man in the procession. The small boy stood staring at the commander-in-chief of his country with mouth and eyes wide open. Finally the president said, rather severely, "I am glad to meet you, sir," and, turning, left the room.

Alas! the esteemed president is a bachelor, and this seems to account for his lack of sympathy with young America who marches into the white house to view greatness. It is a pity that Mr. Cleveland has not surrounded himself with romping boys and girls so that their influence might have sweetened his existence.

But it is not too late. Let the president reform. For one wild, brief, delirious moment, THE CONSTITUTION will be his C. Schurz and his G. William Curtis, and proceed to show him how best to carry out what will be one of the most effective reforms of his administration. When next a small boy finds his way into the white house, let the president unbend himself and lend a pleased ear to the curiosity of youth. Let him take the small boy on his knee, ask him about the various baseball pitchers of the country, inquire about the big elephant in the circus and make himself otherwise genial. If possible let him keep caramels of taffy in his coat tail pockets for these stray youngsters and thus give to an administration that is bound to be successful in any event a flavor of uniqueness.

Let us hope that, hereafter, the white house will be overrun with small boys.

The Quitman Fire.

There is no doubt that the burning of the negro school house at Quitman, an account of which we printed in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, will be used as an argument to bolster up the bloody shirt position of John Sherman and the other republican leaders who claim that the south and the southern people should be disfranchised and kept in chains until they are in a proper frame of mand to join the republican party.

But the action of the city council of Quitman is a fitting reply to such an interpretation. The council, at it is regular session, resolved: "That we denounce such burning as an atrocious crime; that we invite the cooperation of all good citizens, and also of all officers of the law in the detection and punishment of the crime; and that a reward of three hundred dollars be offered for the discovery and arrest of the incendiary with proof to convict."

This would seem to cover the case, so far as Quitman is concerned.

LITTLE J. B. FORAKER, of Ohio, is very busy with his inaugural. When an Ohio republican is compelled to compose an inaugural he goes down in a barrel.

BETWEEN her bad water and her republican government, Philadelphia appears to be in a bad way. Where is Reformer Mouatt?

THE insane asylum in Chicago is undergoing investigation. It seems that the county commissioners have been using the institution as a place for their orgies. They hold their drunken sprees there, and disgrace the place by the grossest immoralities.

IT is to be hoped the administration will celebrate Thanksgiving day by sacrificing another republican postmaster.

JULIA SMITH PARKER, who died at Hartford, Conn., the other day, made fame years ago by refusing to pay taxes. She refused on the ground that she was not allowed to vote. Her cow was levied on for taxes and sold, the woman bidding her in, thus paying taxes with costs added. This was repeated year after year. When the independent spinster reached the age of eighty Mr. Parker made her acquaintance and proposed marriage. He was accepted, and the wedding was attended by the entire population of the town. The brave but unsuccessful fight waged by Mrs. Parker for the right of suffrage has attracted the attention of the country for years. Death gives her the equal rights which she has so long clammored for.

THE republican party cares nothing for defeat so long as it continues to hold the offices.

SANCTIFICATION stands no chance out west. A young lady who declined to take the oath as a witness in an Illinois court because she was in a state of sanctification, was ordered to be locked up until she changed her mind.

THE Bengal cyclone of last week laid the Philippine storm in the shade. When 5,000 human beings are swept away by a single puff of wind the matter assumes a serious complexion.

JOHN S. WISE announces that he is "permanently out of politics." This, however, is a very weak presentation of the case.

HOWARD GRIFFITHS, once a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, landed in jail last week under peculiar circumstances. He inherited $200,000, was elected to the legislature and had bright prospects. By degrees he gave himself up to dissipation. He squandered his fortune, and reeled through the streets in seedy clothes. Some years ago he separated from his wife, and was ordered by the court to pay her $25 per month for her support. For sometime the money was forthcoming, but of late Griffiths has seen hard times. He has been employed as a barkeeper, and his health has broken down completely. Failing to pay the amount allowed his wife he was sent to jail.

THE Philadelphia Times says that town is too big to wear baby clothes. And yet the clothes fit it rather loosely—but no doubt a flap here and a flap there is fashionable.

A LITTLE boy envies the circus because it can have an elephant on Thanksgiving day.

A WASHINGTON special to the western press says: "The report that Mrs. Christian, nee Miss Julia Jackson, the only daughter of Stonewall Jackson, is insane, is denied by her friends and relatives in this city."

THE scientists have discovered poisonous matter in the water supply of Philadelphia. Judging from the malt whisky puffs in the Philadelphia papers the citizens are not likely to be injured by their water supply.

A NEW YORK colonel says that no man ever quits drinking unless he becomes a crank on something else. This particular colonel when he let up on whisky took to the hot water craze. It made him plump and healthy in three months.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL despondingly asks: "Does progress progress?" The numerous wars and disturbances now destructing all quarters of the globe indicate that we are retrograding to semi-barbarism. Modern civilization seems to be rushing headlong to anarchy. Kingdoms and republics are at the mercy of lunatics, bigots and dynamite bombs. It must be admitted that the Sentinel's question is apparently sustained by the facts of the case.

THE people of the north are getting so they buy photographs of preachers. The wave of reform appears to be spreading.

DR. OLIVER PADMAN, the blue-eyed poet-editor of Kentucky, will have ducks and cold mince pie for his Thanksgiving dinner.

EVERYBODY knows where Editor Halstead stands on the silver question. He is on a ten rail fence.

CANON FARRAR, who is delivering a series of very interesting lectures in this country, objects to the frankness of our newspapers. One reporter spoke of his monotonous voice and said he did not know what to do with his hands. In reply the lecturer pleads that he is no orator and never had any elocutionary training. His American critics will do him good. They will teach this gifted Englishman that there is no excuse for his ignorance of the elementary rules of elocution. Any man having the use of his limbs and an average voice can learn to speak in a manner not positively disagreeable. It is the duty of every man who makes public speaking his business to cultivate the art of oratory. He may not reach the first rank but he will reach some degree of improvement.

An aristocratic Bostonian recently told the prince of Wales that the present American minister was "a self-made man." The prince quietly replied, "I thought you were all self-made men in America."

The heirs of the late Samuel Blodgett have laid claim to a big tract of land in the heart of Washington City. The land is worth $5,000,000, and the matter will be hotly contested in the courts.

The law is not to be trifled with in Virginia. A misguided young man in Richmond, who sent a challenge to fight a duel, was recently fined one cent and sent to jail for one hour.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

THE Pike's Peak railroad, in Colorado, when completed, as it is soon expected to be, will be the most notable track in the world. It will mount 2,000 feet higher than the Lima and Oroya road in Peru. The entire thirty miles of its length will be a succession of complicated curves and grades up the sides of the great mountain, with no piece of straight track longer than 300 feet.

A WRITER from the tea districts of northern India defines the different varieties of tea as follows: The very coarse tea remaining after the first sifting (which ends the "making") is called Bohea, and the second quality Souchong. Flowery Pekoe is the very young shoot, with a down on it, called the flower. "Facing" tea is simply cooking it in an iron pan, by which means principally green tea acquires its color.

THE smallest man in the congress that is soon to assemble in Washington is Truman A. McMahan. He represents a New York City district, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. He is barely five feet tall, and weighs about one hundred pounds. He was the political reporter on the Sun, and made such good use of his opportunities that he was nominated by the united democracy. He is a strong political worker, but no sort of a speaker.

THE craze for family crests has broken out in Philadelphia, where the authorities, "Burke's Peerage" and the rest, are being hunted up in order to have crests perfectly accurate. The crests, some of which are very elaborate, are put on in colors, and the finest work has to be done by regular artists, though much of it is done by skilful and trained girls. Even monograms are again in style, and the decoration incident to epistolary correspondence is very elaborate indeed.

THE ethnologists have long argued from the fact that many tribes in Africa, notably the Zulus and the Masais, practice the rite of circumcision that the black races, originated in Asia, met the Jews, and borrowed from them the rite, which they carried into Africa. Dr. Kohler, of New York, however, differs from the ethnologists, and condemns circumcision as a relic of barbarism that was derived from the savages of central Africa. We have therefore scientific testimony making Asia the birthplace of circumcision and ecclesiastical authority fixing the responsibility upon Africa. We need not look to the savages to help us out of this painful dilemma, for they will tell us they haven't the slightest idea where the rite came from, or why they practice it, except that their fathers did before them.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Thanksgiving Day.

Subscriber, Ty Ty, Ga.: Please tell me something about the origin of Thanksgiving Day.

During the latter half of the sixteenth century a religious sect arose in England under influences from Geneva, which demanded a purer worship and in consequence, earned the name of Puritans. Persecuted and imprisoned, they sought refuge in Holland, where they remained for a generation, and then, under the leadership of their minister, John Robinson, a small party of them set sail for the new world July 22, 1620, arriving November 11, and in the autumn of 1621 this little band held the first Thanksgiving festival on American shores, with Massassoit and ninety of his Indian braves as their guests. The next year no such festival was held, but in 1623 it was again begun, and from then continued as a peculiarly New England annual custom. The first time the celebration was observed by the nation was in December, 1777, on account of the success of the American arms at Saratoga. No settled date had yet been agreed upon, nor had the custom spread outside of New England except on special occasions. But three proclamations by the president of the United States setting apart such a day were made between 1789 and 1863. New York adopted the custom in 1817, and Pennsylvania in 1845. Since 1863, however, such proclamations have been yearly issued by all the presidents and reiterated by all the governors, naming the last Thursday of each November as the date of these thanksgivings. In the southern states the governors never made it a practice to issue thanksgiving proclamations until after the war.

THE LATEST ENOCH ARDEN.

A Meridian Lady With Two Husbands and Five Children.

This bit of truth, stranger than fiction, is in Wednesday's Meridian, Miss., Mercury:

In the latter part of June, 1868, the curtain rose upon a society drama in the little village of Citronville, Ala., that is about to have its final denouement in this city. The scene opened with the marriage of Mr. Edward O'Donnell and Miss Matilda Robinson, a bright and pretty girl of twenty summers. O'Donnell was a young man of means and a bright and prosperous future was opening up before him, but he fell a slave to strong drink, became harsh and cruel to his wife and they separated in January, 1881, now nearly five years ago. He left her with three children, two girls and one boy. The eldest girl is now sixteen years old, the second fourteen, and the boy nine years of age. She struggled hard to make a living for herself and little family, and finally removed to this city about a year ago.

Here she took in sewing, and by hard work made a comfortable living for herself and children. While here she met Mr. Thomas George, a carpenter, and a very respectable and deserving man. George became infatuated with her and made her a proposal of marriage, which she was inclined to listen to with favor. She explained her situation to Mr. George, and went to work to get a divorce from O'Donnell. The application was made in the chancery court of Mobile county, by her attorneys, Sheldon & McKinstry, and a decree pro confesso granted by the chancellor. But it seems that there is a statute in the code of Alabama to the effect that a decree of divorce by the chancery court shall not become absolute until after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of such decree. We reproduce here two letters from Mr. Sheldon, of the firm of Sheldon & McKinstry, bearing upon that question:

Mrs. Edward V. O'Donnell, Citronville, Ala.

Madame: The chancery court have this day rendered a decree divorcing you from Edward V. O'Donnell, granting you permission to marry again as soon as you desire and conferring upon you the care and control of your children and enjoining the said O'Donnell from any interference with you. Very respectfully,

"LESLIE B. SHELDON."

"MOBILE, Ala., July 17, 1883.—Mrs. E. V. O'Donnell. Madame: A few days ago I wrote and informed you what decree the chancery court had rendered in your case. I feel it my duty to now write and inform you that notwithstanding the decree of the chancellor, wherein he grants you permission to marry again at any time you may see proper, it would not be safe for you to do so until the expiration of eighteen months from the date of said decree. I am of this opinion because there is a statue in the code which provides that when a degree is rendered upon a decree pro confesso—which was the state of affairs in your case—it shall not become absolute until after the expiration of eighteen months from the renderation thereof.

"Very respectfully,

"LESLIE B. SHELDON."

Soon after receiving these letters Mrs. O'Donnell heard that her husband was dead. His own brother told her that he was dead, and having no reason to doubt it she married Mr. George on the 10th of July, 1884, just a little over twelve months after the decree of divorce from O'Donnell was granted by the chancery court. The marriage took place in the Methodist church of this city, and the ceremony was performed by the pastor, Mr. Norsworthy. She says that she was happy in her relationship with Mr. George, and that he has been a good provider for herself and her three children. They were devotedly fond of each other, and enjoyed life in their honest, simple way, as only men and women that love each other can do. No shadow crossed their humble cottage door until O'Donnell, supposed to be dead, turned up here a few days ago.

He heard of his wife's marriage to George, and sent for his children to come down to see him. They came and he followed them home. They didn't know him, of course, and were inclined to shrink from him at first, but they finally grew very fond of him, and responded to his gentle caresses with generous love. Mrs. George was not in when they reached home, and O'Donnell left without seeing her. He called again next day, however, and they met for the first time in five years. The meeting was a quiet one and devoid of any incident to note. She met him civilly, and left him also with his children while she went to another portion of the house. In a few minutes Mr. George came in and joined his wife in the kitchen. She told him that O'Donnell was in the house, and together they went into the room where he and the children were. The two men greeted each other coldly. George said in an excited tone, "O'Donnell, that is my wife, but I'll turn her over to you tomorrow morning." We did not hear that O'Donnell made any response, but he left the house immediately and in a little while George left also, taking with him all his clothes. In the meantime Mrs. George, or Mrs. O'Donnell, whichever she is, is living alone with her children, while attorneys are making investigations to ascertain, if possible, whose wife she is.

Napoleon's Views on Sunday Laws.

The agitation of a more stringent law for the compulsion of rest from labor, as well as recreation, which is now beginning in different parts of continental Europe, has caused a great research for the opinions of celebrated men upon this question. The last appearing in the French papers is that of the first emperor while in the zenith of his power:

OSTRADE, March 5, 1807.—It is contrary to divine law to prevent a man, whose wants on Sunday are the same as on other days of the week, from earning his bread by labor if he finds it necessary. The government can not enact such a law unless it furnishes bread gratis to those who stand in need of it. But over-industry is not a fault of the French. With this, however, neither the police nor government must meddle. The high church officials themselves prescribed Sunday relaxation only to such as were in easy circumstances, or were able to save enough from their six days' labor to enjoy a day without work. This has been so general that in all Catholic countries the custom has been to ask permission to work of the bishop or priest. The question is whose right is it now to grant this permission, the bishops or the magistrates? Great care should be exercised in giving power to an official to prevent men from laboring on Sunday if they are in need. God has made work one of the obligations of man, since none of the fruits of the earth are given to him without labor. It would appear to be God's will that man should work every day, since his wants are renewed every day.

To discriminate between laws prescribed by the clergy and such as have only been invented to extend the power of the priest requires great caution. The laws of the church require every Catholic to attend mass on Sunday, but the clergy, for the purpose of increasing their authority, direct that no Christian shall work on Sunday without their consent. This liberty is granted or refused at the priest's option to make his power felt, and in many countries this liberty was procured with money. Bossonet says: "Eat an ox and be a Christian." The observance of fast on Friday and relaxation on Sunday are only secondary and unimportant regulations. What is of more importance is the command of the church, not to disturb the good order of society, nor harm one's neighbor nor abuse his own liberty. Priests who require more should not be insulted, but laughed at. I would not compel a priest to give me absolution against his will, nor do I wish him to charge the laborer who is compelled to work on Sunday to support his family with committing a heinous crime.

As the government is asked to use its authority in settling this question it necessarily follows that it is competent. I am, then, the authority, and I will give at all times permission to the people to continue their work at pleasure. The more occupation the less vice. The more plenty the people enjoy the more will they be able to gratify their needs of mind and body. If I were disposed to meddle in this affair I would be disposed to order that after mass the shops be opened and the workmen return to their tasks, for, in looking about upon the different classes of society, one can see to what extent our Sunday relaxation has been an injury. Look upon the effects this interruption to labor has upon the arts and trade! Society does not furnish a subject more serious for contemplation. Some of our legislators would make France a monastery of monks, and pass laws only fit to govern a convent, but as people must eat every day, they ought to be permitted to work every day if so disposed. If concession is made to the priest in this instance others will soon be demanded. When the power of the government is asked to interfere with things with which it has no business we shall soon be brought back to the disastrous times of merchantable indulgences and to that corrupt period when the priest believed he had the right to persecute the citizen who had not attended mass.

The powers of the clergy ought to end with exhortations from the pulpit and the confessional. The police spy and prison should never be the means used for bringing the people into religious usages. NAPOLEON.

A Widow but no Wife.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Green McCullough, a desparado, known all through southwest Texas, stood outside the open door of a barroom about a year ago, and, seeing a man inside with whom he had quarreled, raised his Winchester rifle and shot him down. His victim was one Bright. In his dying declaration he said that by the flash of the gun he recognized McCullough as his murderer. McCullough was arrested and put in jail. Next morning the most prominent and wealthiest men of the town—bankers, merchants, lawyers, doctors—attempting no disguise, went to the jail, took McCullough out, and, after hearing what he had to say, hanged him.

About six months after his wife, who is a handsome woman with two interesting children, acting on the advice of San Antonio lawyers, brought suit against 100 of the residents of Lasalle county for $200,000 damages. John A. Kerr, a banker of Cotulla, was made chief defendant. Able counsel was employed on both sides. When the case was called the plaintiff produced a number of unimpeachable witnesses and conclusively proved that the defendants were the slayers of McCullough. The defense introduced three witnesses who testified that McCullough was a married man when they first knew him twelve years ago, six years before he came to Lasalle county; that he had married in the east, and that his first wife and two children were still living. "This closes our case," said the chief counsel for the defendants. "The plaintiff was never McCullough's lawful wife, and cannot recover."

She did not get a cent; she had lived with McCullough for five years and never for a moment suspected that their marital relations were otherwise than correct. The prospective owner of a great sum of money, she saw herself reduced to a penniless and dishonored woman. McCullough's relations say the woman was his only wife.

"You Were the Woman, Were You?"

Paris Letter to the London Telegraph.

A most "lamentable comedy," which casts a curious light on certain characteristics of French life, has been recently enacted in one of the suburban cemeteries of Paris. On the occasion of the recent annual visits to the tombs of the dead, a young widow arrived at the monument erected to the memory of her dead husband, and, notwithstanding the notorious unfaithfulness of her departed spouse, which had often been a bone of contention between them in his life time, she prepared to place some fresh flowers and coronals on the grave. While engaged in this meritorious action, she was suddenly surprised to see a young woman of about her own age, and of a rather prepossessing appearance, whom she afterwards discovered to be one of her playmates of infancy, approach the grave and also bestrew it with flowers. The widow, rising suddenly to the height of the situation, cried out, "Oh! you were the woman, were you?" and immediately fell upon her rival like a lioness.

A desperate tooth and nail encounter raged for some moments before the tomb, during which the flowers and immortelles were scattered to the four winds. The piercing cries of the combatants as they warmed to their work brought the keepers of the cemetery to the spot, and the two rivals, who in the meantime considerably damaged each other, were separated with some difficulty. Then they left the cemetery at different exits, the widow protesting loudly against the barefaced impudence of her deparated enemy, who actually thraved her at her husband's grave.

A Foreign View.

THE following extract from a Berlin paper about American journalism is too curious not to be translated.

"It is incredibable to what expedient American newspapers resort to gain a point over a competitor. Three eatable papers, printed on sugar cakes flattened out, appear at present, in America; two on rolled chewing tobacco, five on fly-paper, one on porous plaster, seven on linen handkerchiefs. Three publishers have each of their subscribers photographed yearly and make them a present of a dozen photos, several give them free burial, five invite them to dinner once a week, and 251 give each a doctor's certificate."

Gold.

Man's evil passions gave to gold
The mighty charm it claims to hold,
Vice and gold both hand in hand
Receive the homage of the land,
While simple virtue's honest face
Can find on earth no resting place.

Saints and sinners fight and pray,
The prize is gold—gold alway.
They ask a blessing from above,
And yet they make their god of love
Pave the streets of his abode
With sordid, vile, accursed gold.

Gold that crowds the church's aisles,
Gold that builds sin's stately piles,
Gold for love, gold for hate,
Gold for pride, gold for state,
Gold for sickness, gold for health,
Gold for life, gold for death!

Gold that fires the murderer's brain,
Gold that breaks the captive's chain,
Gold that turns young hearts to stone,
Gold that blights where 'tis known
Gold to barter, gold to sell,
Gold for heaven, gold for hell!

—Detroit Free Press.

CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

There has been much talk, since the war emancipated the minds of our people from the various kinds and degrees of slavery, of the American type in literature. We have heard how one writer of stories went down into North Carolina after fresh "types"; how another traveled all the way to Florida; and how still another made a personal examination, so to speak, of life in a western village. It is natural, in view of these things, that there should be an inquiry as to what constitutes the real American type in fiction; or, rather, as to what particular type should be recognized as American by the writers of our fictive literature.

The inquiry is an interesting one and, apparently, a very broad one. At the same time, it is a trifle delicate in its nature. The other day, when the playwrights were begged to divulge the secret of their trade, they had plain sailing, comparatively speaking. That is to say, the majority of them were Frenchmen, and delicacy disappeared behind a cloud of hilarious egotism. But we know no more how plays were made than we knew before. Pretty much the same result must follow the proposed discussion of the American type in fiction. To go at the question fairly and squarely, one must be prepared to say what is and what is not the American type—a matter it would perhaps be better to leave for the professional critics to decide. And even the professional critics would find it to the advantage of their craft to steer clear of invidiousness. It might be said, for instance, that poor little Daisy Miller is the only genuine American gentleman the Junior James has portrayed in his book; but tastes differ, and some one else might declare that Ralph Touchett's mother is also a type of the American gentleman, since, with the grace of firmness and a sincere sense of humor, she shook herself clear of the whole crew of weaklings by whom she was surrounded. In the midst of such a discussion, Mr. James himself might arise and blandly inform all concerned that he had never troubled himself with any desire or intention to present the American type; and he might go further and inquire what special advantage the American type has, or can have, over other men and women. But if there is to be more than one variation of the American type, it is difficult to perceive how the species could be more cleverly hit off than in the characters of the male and female blackguards who surround Daisy Miller. Whatever Mr. James's intentions, the vulgar affectation of refinement and social importance, common to the snobs and snobbesses of our glorious country, has been accomplished by the liberals. The [illegible] have always opposed any measure for [illegible]'s benefit. The liberals would continue in the same way toward Ireland if it [illegible] as in the past, quite unmoved by the [illegible]s of Parnell and his friends."

A general result of today's elections is [illegible]ly in favor of conservative reaction, [illegible]gh it as yet affords no certain indication [illegible] ultimate result. At Birmingham there [illegible]s been no diminution of radical strength, ex[illegible]hat Bright's majority over Lord Ran[illegible] Churchill is smaller than [illegible] radicals expected. The greatest [illegible]ical conservative victory is that of W. [illegible]ith in the Strand division. Speaking [illegible]ally, today's figures approximate of last [illegible]on, the liberal vote summing up less and [illegible]nservative more. The result at Chelsea [illegible]e announced tomorrow. In a speech at [illegible]a today, Sir Chas. Dilke, liber[illegible]andidate, threatened a certain lady [illegible]rince with a year's imprisonment at [illegible]or for intimidating voters. The lady [illegible]m he alluded, whose name he did not [illegible]on, is Lady Codagon, wife of Earl Cadogan, [illegible]nder secretary for the colonies and pres[illegible] of the Chelsea conservative association. [illegible]Charles Dilke's committee states [illegible] an organization of ladies [illegible]has been making a house to house can[illegible]ass used the Dilke divorce case, adding [illegible]ous untruths to influence voters. The [illegible]n political clubs are in a ferment tonight. [illegible]embers of the Carlton and other conserv[illegible]clubs are satisfied with the prospect of a [illegible]ion of the liberal majority. The news[illegible] issued extra editions until midnight.

The following candidates were elected yesterday: Birmingham, Bardsley division, [illegible]adhurst, liberal; Central division, John [illegible], liberal; West division, J. Chamberlain, [illegible].

Victories have gained seats in Bury, St. Edmunds, Warrington, Rochester, St. Alybridge, [illegible], Colchester, Blackburn, Cambridge, Plymouth and Cheltenham, and the liberals have gained in Newcastle under Tyne. The totals thus far are thirty-four tories, three liberals and two Parnellites. The tory gain is 10. The conservatives everywhere show increased strength.

Further returns show a net tory gain of eleven. The Standard regards the result of today's voting as a solid testimonial to the [illegible]ouse, and as encouraging the conservatives to greater efforts. It alludes to the result [illegible]s a final guarantee of the eventual triumph of the tory party. The Morning Post says the tory victory is an accomplished fact. The Daily News makes no comment on the tory gains.

The Midland Counties Handicap.

LONDON, November 24.—At the Warwick [illegible] the midland counties handicap plate [illegible] was won by Staurechead, Greenwich second, Ballerina third. There were seven [illegible]. The betting was 5 to 2 against [illegible]head, 3 to 1 against Greenwich, and 6 to [illegible] against Ballerina.

Good Resisting Qualities.

SAVANNAH, Ga., November 24.—[Special.]—[illegible] young son of Charles Hohenstein, clerk in the [illegible] depot railroad, while walking across a [illegible] at Valeroyal mills, slipped, fell to the [illegible] twenty feet, splitting his head open, [illegible] sustained serious but not fatal injuries.

MILAN ABDICATES.

INGLORIOUS ENDING OF THE SERVIAN WAR.

King Alfonso at the Point of Death. The English Elections Turning Out in Favor of the Conservatives. The Case of Mr. Callan in Ireland. News From the Balkans.

LONDON, November 24.—Sofia is wild with excitement over the news from the front, stating that Prince Alexander, at the head of the Bulgarian troops, has followed up his victories, and is driving the Servians slowly but surely from Bulgarian territory. The latest dispatch says that Prince Alexander stormed the heights of Tsaribrod, and occupied the city last evening. The prince made a triumphal march into the city and was received with enthusiasm by the populace.

General Jovanovitch, late commander of the Danube division, who was dismissed from his command for disobeying orders in attacking Pirvnitza, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The recent disasters to the Servian army from the defeat before Pirvnitza down to reoccupation of Tsaribrod by the Bulgarians are attributed to his failure to carry out the orders given him.

The Servians are continuing their retreat, and the main army is now on Servian territory. The troops seem to be demoralized, and since the recapture of Tsaribrod by the Bulgarians, they have fallen back without offering any resistance to the victorious Prince Alexander. The Bulgarians have occupied all the positions recently held by the Servians in Bulgaria, and are advancing to the frontier. The Servian headquarters are now at Pirot. The first class of the landsturm have been summoned for active duty. After completing the dismissing of his army, King Milan will head the final attack on the Bulgarians.

The Servians attacked the Bulgarian center at 5 o'clock this afternoon. They were repulsed and retired in disorder, crossing the frontier at 9 o'clock near Tsaribrod. The Servians are now retiring from their positions at Tru. The Bulgarians have advanced to the frontier. Slivnitza is being shelled by the Servians, but is not been set on fire. The Bulgarian commander has prohibited the passage of eight Austrian tugs.

The Servians are retreating in great disorder, still trying to make their way across the frontier wherever they can. The demoralization of the men is complete, and discipline is almost lost. The retreat will involve a terrible loss of life and great suffering.

The Russian government has sent a severe note to Servia, demanding that the status quo ante be restored. The consuls of the powers at Belgrade held a meeting at Simlin, to consider the situation. It is feared that a revolution will break out, and that King Milan will be deposed.

King Milan has decided to abdicate the throne. If necessary Austria will occupy Servia in order to prevent the accession of Prince Karageargevitch.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Miss Helen Taylor not Permitted to Become a Candidate.

LONDON, November 24.—The nomination of Miss Helen Taylor, who is contesting the parliamentary division for north Camberwell, has been refused by the returning officer. Miss Taylor has protested against the alleged arbitrary action of the officer. Miss Taylor has received letters from a number of eminent persons in various parts of Europe and the United States, including one from Henry George, encouraging her to attempt to put to a test the feeling of the country as regards female representation. It is stated that the authorities admit that there is no positive enactment against the return of a woman to parliament.

The following results of parliamentary elections were received this afternoon: David R. Plunket, first commissioner of public works under the conservative cabinet, and Mr. Holmes, attorney general for Ireland, also under the conservative cabinet, have been elected from the university divisions; Thomas Burt, the liberal candidate, is elected for Morpeth. George Trevelyan, chief secretary for Ireland under Gladstone's administration, is elected for Hawick. Sir Stafford F. A. Stanley, colonial secretary in the late conservative cabinet, is elected for Blackpool. Henry Campbell Bannerman, chief secretary for Ireland under Gladstone's administration, is elected for Sterling Group, Sterlingshire, Scotland, and Justin McCarthy, for Newry. These were elected without opposition.

Mr. Gladstone spoke in Edinburg today. He explained that Lord Salisbury had misinterpreted his recent utterances. The tories professed anxiety for the church, but were really anxious about the land question. The tory leader was confident of a majority, because the promises of his Irish allies.

Referring to Mr. Parnell's [illegible] denunciation of the liberals, Gladstone said: "Whatever good Ireland has received has been accomplished by the liberals. The tories have always op

CONSTITUTIONALS.

al Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

e has been much talk, since the war emancl- the minds of our people from the various and degrees of slavery, of the American type nature. We have heard how one writer of went down into North Carolina after fresh ; how another traveled all the way to and how still another made a personal ex- tion, so to speak, of life in a western village. atural, in view of these things, that there be an inquiry as to what constitutes the real an type in fiction; or, rather, as to what par- type should be recognized as American by iters of our fictive literature.

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Howells is somewhat freer in his methods and more urgently with the various phases of erican human nature, but is it to be supposed he is continually searching for the American The curiosity which such a discussion aims ely is mere curiosity after all. It is supposed there is a distinctive American type, just as it ought that the great American novel will shortly from the press; but the probability, nay ertainty, is that the great American novel, does make its appearance, will deal with an nature as it exists the world over, and not the types of any particular phase or variation of. A superficial argument in reply would of rse be to the effect that human nature is not the same the world over, being modified by epochs, places and circumstances; but the variation, the modifications, the developments have different re- ults in different individuals. The question wheth- an individual is the type of a community or a ment may be of interest to the student of soci- , but the novelist has nothing to do with it may create what we are pleased to call "types," e should be indifferent to any such result, hi ness being with the individual and the effec or circumstance on the individual. If out lists are to search for types, by all means le search be for types of human nature.

ay that the business of the novelist is with individual is merely a simpler form of the state- t that his business is with life— cause the mystery of the idual seems to be less mysterious the complexity of life in its larger sense, ich it is not so in fact. In fiction, the individ- more important in the aggregate, the prima ict being to show the effect of fate or circum- ce on human nature. It is true that much that ecting in modern fiction is in the direction distinguishing various phases of existence, and especial phases at that; but the art limits itself to such efforts must be ated with popularity instead of permanence. It ell enough to know the manners, customs and ics of classes and communities, but transcrip- and descriptions of these things give neither the nor permanence to fiction. We have ideal erican types; we have Emerson, we have Abra- Lincoln, we have Stonewall Jackson; but it ould be absurd to expect our novelists to repro- such figures.

is true that various story-writers, more or less ccessful, are bringing forward numerous so- and climatic variations which they are xious shall be recognized as American es, but the discussion covers only American type. The point of all that has been id is that, no matter what phase of Ameri- life the novelist may choose to depict, he can fail to reproduce the true American type if h faithfully portray the human nature that un ies all types of life; the human nature (to tak instance somewhat at random) that makes Mrs ver as common to Georgia as to New England Maine as to Kansas.

The American character is seen and known at it st in the fatal regions; but it is a fatal weakness American literature that our novelists and story- ters can perceive only the comic side of what y are pleased to term "provincial" life; for it always a fatal weakness to see what is not to be n. It is a remarkable fact that the most char- teristic American story that has ever been writ- should approach rural life on the tragic side. is is "The Story of a Country Town," by E. Howe. Those who are searching for American es will find them in Mr. Howe's book, wher y are set forth with conscientious grimness. In "The Story of a Country Town," there is no hesi- tion displayed when human nature is to be un- ered; consequently the impression the book kes as a whole is vivid and lasting. The im- ssions made by adequate interpretations of man nature are always vivid and lasting. They e vivid and lasting even when they are the result n attempt to cross the narrow but impassable ll that lies between the realism of life and the alism of art—if one may be allowed to employ a sy expression to suggest an important fact.

ful clumsy expressions are the natural convey- es of crude thoughts and hastily formed opin- ns, and since neither of these can be pushed fur- r in the short article than they have been in rs, let me add here that, so far as my reading es, the most distinctive American type in recent tion is to be found in the person of the spy or ent who, in Mr. Cable's "Dr. Sevier," conducts ir Richling through the lines of the contending mies. The character is a mere sketch, but not mother like is necessary to make it complete. It a figure that preserves its humor and its dignity— honesty and its vitality—in spite of the one touch false sentiment that is intended to lead one to uppose that the spy falls in love with Mrs. Rich- g at last. Mr. Cable knows better, and the reader nows better. The blithe American is more of a an than that.

A Draw Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24.—The Burke- leary contest last night was declared a draw at the nd of the ninth round.

MILAN ABDICATES.

GLORIOUS ENDING OF THE SERVIAN WAR.

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LONDON, November 24.—Sofia is wild with citement over the news from the front, stat- g that Prince Alexander, at the head of the garian troops, has followed up his victories, d is driving the Servians slowly but surely e Bulgarian territory. The latest dispatch s that Prince Alexander stormed the heights Tsaribrod, and occupied the city last even- The prince made a triumphant march into city and was received with enthusiasm by e populace.

General Jovanovitch, late commander of the anube division, who was dismissed from his mand for disobeying orders in attacking nitza, has committed suicide by shooting mself with a revolver. The recent disasters the Servian army from the defeat before nitza down to reoccupation of Tsaribrod by Bulgarians are attributed to his failure to ry out the orders given him.

The Servians are continuing their retreat, d the main army is now on Servian territory. e troops seem to be demoralized, and since recapture of Tsaribrod by the Bulgarians, y have fallen back without offering y resistance to the victorious Prince xander. The Bulgarians have occupied all positions recently held by the Servians in garia, and are advancing to the frontier. e Servian headquarters are now at Pirot. e first class of the landstrum have been mmoned for active duty. After completing ganizing of his army, King Milan will head final attack on the Bulgarians.

The Servians attacked the Bulgarian center o'clock this afternoon. They were repuls- d and retired in disorder, crossing the frontier o'clock near Tsaribrod. The Servians are w retiring from their positions at Tru. The garians have advanced to the frontier. oldin is being shelled by the Servians, but not been set on fire. The Bulgarian com- nder has prohibited the passage of eight strian tugs.

The Servians are retreating in great disorder, trying to make their way across the front- wherever they can. The demoralization of men is complete, and discipline is almost The retreat will involve a terrible loss of and great suffering.

The Russian government has sent a severe te to Servia, demanding that the status quo be restored. The consuls of the powers at grade held a meeting at Simlin, to consider situation. It is feared that a revolution break out, and that King Milan will be de- d.

King Milan has decided to abdicate the one. If necessary Austria will occupy via in order to prevent the accession of ince Karageargevitch.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Helen Taylor not Permitted to Become a Candidate.

LONDON, November 24.—The nomination of Helen Taylor, who is contesting the par- entary division for north Camberwell, has been refused by the returning officer. Miss lor has protested against the alleged arbi- y action of the officer. Miss Taylor has re- d letters from a number of eminent persons various parts of Europe and the United es, including one from Henry George, en- ging her to attempt to put to a test the ng of the country as regards female repre- tion. It is stated that the authorities ad- that there is no positive enactment against ction of a woman to parliament.

The following results of parliamentary elec- s were received this afternoon: David R. ker, first commissioner of public works un- the conservative cabinet, and Mr. Holmes, ney general for Ireland, also under the ervative cabinet, have been elected from m university divisions; Thomas Burt, the r candidate, is elected for Morpeth. George Trevelyn, chief secretary for Ireland un- Gladstone's administration, is elected for Hawick.

Edward F. A. Stanley, colonial secretary in the ervative cabinet, is elected for Blackpool. Sir Campbell Bannerman, chief secretary Ireland under Gladstone's administration, cted for Sterling Group, Sterlingshire, and, and Justin McCarthy, for Newry. ese were elected without opposition.

Mr. Gladstone spoke in Edinburg today. He laimed that Lord Salisbury had misinter- d his recent utterances. The tories profess- iety for the church, but were really anx- about the land question. The tory leader confident of a majority, because the promises of his Irish

Referring to Mr. Parnell's ing denunciation of the liberals, Glad- said: "Whatever good Ireland has receiv- been accomplished by the liberals. The have always opposed any measure for 's benefit. The liberals would continue in the same way toward Ireland in th e as in the past, quite unmoved by the ts of Parnell and his friends."

general result of today's elections is ar in favor of conservative reaction. ugh it as yet affords no certain indication ultimate result. At Birmingham there s no diminution of radical strength, ex- ssion by Staurchead, Greenwich see- d Ballerina third. There were seven The betting was 5 to 2 against head, 3 to 1 against Greenwich, and 6 to t Ballerina.

Good Resisting Qualities.

SAVANNAH, Ga., November 24.—[Special.]—ung son of Charles Hohenstein, clerk in tral railroad, while walking across a at Valeroyal mills, slipped, fell to the twenty feet, splitting his head open, tained serious but not fatal injuries.

CALLAN'S CANDIDACY.

The Member for Louth Admits that He Tippled a Little.

DUBLIN, November 24.—The Louth national- ist convention assembled at Drougliden to-day to nominate a candidate for parliament for the south division, represented by Philip Callan. Everything passed off smoothly until Callan's name was proposed by one of his friends. Mr. Callan then demanded to know the ground of Parnell's recent charge against him in refus- ing to accept him as a nationalist candidate to succeed himself.

Mr. J. Kelly, one of Parnell's lieutenants, thereupon rose and declared that the charge was that Callan was drunk in the house of commons during the session just closed, and that for this reason Parnell deemed him un- worthy to represent the nationalists in the new parliment, which promises to be a most important one for Ireland.

Mr. Callan, in answer, admitted that the charge was true, and apologized for his failing. He afterwards made an appeal to the electors against what he called a packed convention. An uproar followed his last remarks and a scene of confusion followed, during which Callan and his followers left the hall.

The Death Sentence to be Postponed.

OTTAWA, Ontario, November 24.—It is re- ported today that representations have been made to the government respecting the con- duct of Stipendiary Magistrate Rouleau, of Battleford, which may cause a postponement of the execution of eight Indians, sentenced to be hanged at Battleford on Friday next. He is reported to have threatened that every Indian and half-breed rebel brought before him after the insurrection was surpressed, would be sent to the gallows if possible. In view of all the cir- cumstances, and particularly as Judge Rouleau was a heavy looser pecuniarily by the Indian outbreak at Battleford, it is contended that he should not have been allowed to preside at the trials of the prisoners. A memorial has been received by the department of justice, asking that the matter be investigated.

Small Pox on Board.

LONDON, November 24.—The Allan line steamer Buenos Ayrean, which left Montreal November 11, for Glasgow, has arrived at Greenock. She has smallpox on board and has been placed in quarantine.

STORM AND TIDE.

The North Atlantic Coast Disturbed—A Remarkable Snow Storm.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—A heavy storm has prevailed during the past two days through Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and along the lower New England coast. Along the shore the tide was extraordinarily high, and inland the snow fell in depth from six inches at Westminster, Maryland, to two feet at some points in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. In the the latter district, railroad traffic is so greatly impeded that work was suspended at some collieries, because the product could not be moved. In this district there is now considera- ble dread of warm weather, as a thaw would cause a disastrous freshet. At Hunter's Point, on Long Island, opposite the New York and the terminus of the Long Island railway, the tide rose this morning to a depth of several feet over the docks and the street for a dis- tance of a hundred yards, rendering foot travel to the ferries and railroad impassable. Wagons could not get aboard the ferry boats, the latter being several feet above the ferry floats. The greater part of Coney Island is almost submerged. The Brighton beach race course is flooded. Horses have been taken away from the stables and there was no racing today. At Sheepshead bay the water on the boulevard is six feet deep, basements and first floors of many houses being flooded, and their occupants compelled to move the furniture to the upper floors. Many small buildings have been carried away. No serious damage has as yet been reported, but it is feared that more of the beach near the hotel will be washed out, and the basement of the hotel and the yard of the Brighton Beach rail- road flooded. Very many waterside villages on both sides of Long Island are half sub- merged. There was a very high tide at New- port last night, and many wharves were flood- ed. At places on the Long wharf a rowboat had to be used to get to the shops. There is a heavy sea outside of Newport bay today, and the surf at the beach and the cliffs is magnificent. The Black Island steamer failed to make its trip. A higher tide is feared tonight. At Fall River, Mass., an earthquake wave in the lake at 9:30 this morning caused the tide to rise three feet above mean high water mark. No damage is reported. A similar extraordinary tide and heavy gale prevailed all along the Jersey coast. At Ocean Beach, N. J., the ship Malte, which was rebuilt from an old steamer, came ashore this morning. One sailor jumped overboard and was drowned, but the other members of the crew, thirty-three in number, were brought ashore by a life saving crew. The vessel was loaded with empty oil barrels.

THE CRUISERS TO BE READY.

It is said at the navy department that the new steel cruisers, the Boston and the Atlanta, will be ready to receive their officers and crews about the 1st of March next, and that the cruiser Chicago will be launched at Chester about the 3d of December, but will hardly be ready for sea service before the end of next year.

DIMES RUNNING SHORT.

Reports received at the treasury department indicate a growing scarcity of ten cent silver pieces in all parts of the country. In accord- ance with instructions from the treasury de- partment, about $40,000 in dimes were coined at the Philadelphia mint about a week ago. These, however, were found insufficient to sup- ply the demand, and the superintendent of the mint has since been instructed to coin into dimes all the uncurrrent subsidiary silver coin there may be at the mint.

Fourth-class postmasters: Florida—T. M. Murdky, Welshton. Georgia—Mrs. Cora E. Pitt, Ty Ty.

THE FEVER ON BOARD.

The Misfortune of the Kingston Steamer Wivenhoe.

GALVESTON, November 24.—On the 11th in- stant the steamer Wivenhoe arrived from Kingston, Jamaica. Her captain reported that one of his firemen had died of fever when three days out from Kingston. The vessel was quarantined till the 16th, when she entered port and began loading cotton. On the 18th another fireman was taken down, and on Sun- day last the captain called in the health officer, who pronounced the man to be suffering from yellow fever. The discovery of a case of fever in port was kept quiet, and the vessel was ordered back to quarantine, where she now lies. At 6 o'clock tonight, the health officer reported that the man might live through the night, that there were no other cases on board the ship, and that the Wivenhoe had been thoroughly fumigated today. There is a large number of vessels in port, and some uneasiness exists on account of the Wivenhoe having been permitted to enter and the crew to come ashore.

The Birth of Beethoven.

ROME, Ga., November 24.—[Special.]—A con- cert will be given by the best musical talent in Rome on December 16, being the anniversary of the birth of Beethoven, the great composer.

Sold for Twenty-Two Million.

NEWBURGH, N.Y., November 24.—The West- shore railroad was sold today to J. Pierrepont Morgan, Chauncey M. Pepew and Ashbel Green for $22,000,000. There was only one bid.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

For the first time in three months there were no burials, yesterday, of smallpox patients in Montreal at the expense of the corporation.

Many parish priests throughout Canada appear opposed to the idea of holding masses of requiem for the repose of the soul of Riel.

The executive committee of the Irish parliamen- tary fund met in New York yesterday, and issued an address to the people of the United States, urg- ing aid to Parnell.

In Mount Carmel, Pa., diphtheria made its ap- pearance in family of John Gearhardt, and yester- day the seventh death occured and the family, containing nine more members, are all expected to die.

The farmers in the bottoms of the St. Francis and Cache rivers, Arkansas, have suffered at the hands of hunters, who have burned the undergrowth. It was rumored last night at Jonesboro that three hunters had been hanged by the indignant farmers.

ALFONSO VERY SICK.

STARTLING NEWS FROM THE SPANISH CAPITAL.

The President's Message Reviewed by the Cabinet—The Old Order of Topics to be Preserved—The Arrest of the Defaulter Jackson—Other Home and Old World News Notes.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—Late this af- ternoon the Spanish minister received a cable- gram sent by the minister of foreign affairs, at Madrid, stating that King Alfonso was last night stricken with a violent disorder of the respiratory organs, and was alarmingly ill. The cablegram was sent from Madrid this morning.

IN CABINET COUNCIL.

There was a full attendance at the cabinet meeting today. The session lasted three hours and was devoted mainly to the consideration of the president's message to congress. The docu- ment is in an advanced state of preparation and will be completed soon. One of the questions discussed today was the order in which certain topics should be considered. The president favored the custom adopted by the majority of his predecessors as to the order of precedence, with a few exceptions, and was sustained in his views by all the members of his cabinet.

A DEFAULTER ARRESTED.

In the early part of last month, Will R. Jackson, late assistant postmaster at Americus, Ga., defaulted and robbed the postoffice at that place and fled. He was followed by Inspector Booth through Texas to California, and arrested today at Los Angeles.

GENERAL GRANT'S BOOK.

At Least $500,000 to be Netted to the Estate—Hoadly and Conkling Didn't Want It.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Chas. L. Web- ster, of the firm which is publishing General Grant's memoirs, has just returned from Eu- rope, where arrangements were made for trans- lating and publishing that work in many lan- guages, but his pet plan of sale by subscription had to be given up. One of the arguments made by some of General Grant's friends in favor of giving the contract of publishing the memoirs to the Century Company or the Ap- letons was their ability to put the book on the market.

This was believed to be one of the most im- portant parts of the publication, and had for a time great weight with the author. Mark Twain, however, who has probably made more money out of book-writing than any other American author, had discovered a way of avoiding the book trade entirely, and he imparted the information to Fred Grant, who at once concluded to follow Mr. Clemens's ad- vice. Clemens had gone into the business to make money. He did not propose to divide his earnings with the news companies. He settled on Charles L. Webster, who was a compara- tively unknown printer, and made him his pub- lisher. The books were issued on the subscrip- tion plan, and Clemens and his publisher divided the profits. The task of putting a book like General Grant's on the market is by no means an easy one. It involves the organiza- tion of an army of ten thousand canvassers.

"I often think what a motley crowd this army of mine must be," said Mr. Webster. "What a spectacle it would be if I could only get them together for a review. The list of subscribers contains nearly all the well known names in the country. President Cleveland has subscribed for a copy bound in morocco. General Sheridan not only subscribed, but he caused the war office to be ransacked for a month, hunting for the original document of Lee's surrender, a fac-simile of which we have in the second volume. Governor Hoadly however, refused point blank when approached and asked to subscribe by one of our general agents some time before the general's death. General Grant isn't a literary man,' said he, 'I don't know that I have any use for his book.' One of our less trustworthy canvassers told me that Mr. Conkling nearly annihilated him when he penetrated to his private office to try to sell him a copy; he said that the ex-senator fairly raved and swore. I can't vouch for the truth of the story, however.

"I've got to travel up to Canada in a few days to secure our copyright in that country. Their laws are fearfully and wonderfully made in Canada. If General Grant were alive he would have to be carried into the country to satisfy the copyright law, but as he is dead they kindly allow me to represent both author and publisher."

"How much will General Grant's estate real- ize from the book?" asked the reporter.

"It is now assured of $500,000," was the re- ply, "and if the sale of the second volume equals that of the first, that will grow to $700,- 000, all in the first year or two. After that it will come along in amounts dependent on the sale beyond the first batch of subscribers. We count on four or five hundred thousand subscribers."

THE HALF BREEDS EXCITED.

The Northwest Territory Likely to be in Great Trouble Again.

BISMARCK, Dak., November 24.—A half-breed hunter, who has arrived from the Canadian northwest, reported that an extremely warlike spirit exists among his countrymen in the northwest territory. No sooner did the news of Riel's execution reach the Indians and the half breed French than a movement was inau- gurated to secure aid from the American half breeds. At one camp an effigy of Sir John Macdona'd was hanged before the en- raged frontiersmen, who riddled it with bullets, cut it to shreds with knives, and gathering the fragments, burned them to ashes. The hunts- man now here says he does not believe there will be trouble during the winter, but think the pentup vengeance of the followers of Riel will break out in the spring and cre- ate sad havoc among the frontier settlers who are considered unfriendly. He states that the great need of the half-breeds in the execution of their plans is a leader, to take the place of Riel and many of them pray for the return of Gabriel Dumont, who ex- hibited so much bravery and pluck during the recent uprising, but left after the surrender of Riel, and is now in Montana.

Manufacturers Working Against Each Other.

PITTSBURG, November 24.—It is asserted in the papers here today that the eastern nail manu- facturers are furnishing the striking nailers of the west with funds to carry on the strike, which has been in progress since last June, and that they have agreed to continue the contribution till the strike ends one way or the other. This, it is said, in a great measure accounts for the promptness with which the manufacturers of nails in the east granted the advance asked by the nailers. The eastern nailers too, are making weekly payments. All the striking nailers of the western district feel much encouraged by the outlook.

A Brutal Father's Confession.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., November 24.—Clem- ent Graunsinger, an old resident of Cass county, died Sunday morning. Six years ago Graunsinger startled his neighbors by telling them that his daughter, a girl aged 20, had committed suicide. Her body was found under circumstances that appeared to con- firm the statement, and it was accepted as the truth. On his deathbed Graunsinger confessed that he and his daughter had been criminally intimate, and that he killed her in order to avoid ex- posure.

Ward's Confederates Give Bond.

NEW YORK, November 24.—This morning William S. Warner and J. Henry Work appeared before Judge Brown, and asked what amount of bail would be required in their case. Judge Brown fixed their bail to $30,000. Both defendants appear- ed before Commissioner Shields, where they gave bonds in the sum of $60,000, or double the amount required. The securities are Frank Work and John C. Work, the uncle and father of J. Henry Work The proceedings pending before Commissioner Shields were dismissed.

Our Military Post.

Captain J. W. Jacobs, A. Q. M., of the United States army, who is to superintend the construction of the army post at Atlanta, reached the city yes- terday from Washington. He will establish his headquarters as soon as he can secure suitable rooms. Captain Jacobs expects to visit the grounds upon which the post is to be located in a day or two. The building of the barracks will not be commenced until the spring.

WET OR DRY?

[Continued from first page.]

was ever seen in Atlanta, not even excepting the democratic outpouring when Cleveland was elect- ed.

Our conservatism, and the personal attacks upon and abuse of anti's by the leading prohib's, has done its good and perfect work.

Our conservatism will continue through to day's election, everybody on our side having been duly cautioned against all indiscreet and intemperate action. As chairman of the anti-prohibition executive com- mittee, I appeal to all good citizens to lend their aid to secure a lawful, quiet and full vote.

JACK J. SPALDING.

HOW IT WAS THIS MORNING.

This morning at half past three everything was quiet throughout the city. The streets were deserted and a cold, brisk wind was blow- ing a blinding dust through the air. No one was out, except the policemen and the electric light. The latter went out about quarter past three. The city was unusually quiet, such a quiet as preceeds a storm. Both voting places were deserted, and neither side had yet put in an appearance. The depot crowd was asleep.

Notes of the Campaign.

The deepest interest is felt in the campaign, not only in Georgia, but all over the country, and a number of prominent papers have sent special correspondents here to report the elec- tion. Every leading paper in America will have a column or two account of the election, and Atlanta will get an enormous advertise- ment, no matter how it goes.

A special order was issued to the police de- partment last night. It stationed Captain Crim at the courthouse during the day, and Captain Manley at Tallulah engine house. The entire police department will remain at police headquarters during the day and all the super- numerary members are on duty.

Mayor Hillyer especially requests all persons who ever carry pistols to leave them at home today.

A prohibitionist asked a negro yesterday how he would vote. "I'm wet," was the response. "Don't you know that whisky fills the convict gangs with negroes?" asked the white man. "Boss, dat's jist whar yer mistaken. You know de main trouble wid er nigger is stealing. Now when er nigger gits drunk he feels too rich ter steal. When I gits drunk I feels as rich as Mr. Billy Lowe, an' I don't want ter steal no man's things. De mo' niggers gits drunk de less stealing dey'll be."

A colored man came up into the sky parlor of THE CONSTITUTION last night, and after set- ting down a quail for the police reporter and a milk toast for the society man, remarked: "Dish yes 'session er de ant-probashuns is er mile en er half long. Deys ten thousan' nig- gers in it! Ever' suide boy in town an' ever' bothback is in it. De probashuns isn't got sich er long 'session, but deys all white men."

A Prominent Journalistic Visitor.

Among the many visitors in the city is Colo- nel T. Larry Gantt, the editor and proprietor of the Athens Banner-Watchman. Colonel Gantt comes to give a detailed report of the election to his very interesting paper, which is a guarantee that that paper will have one of the most readable reports made of the election. Colonel Gantt is the great original prohibition- ist of north east Georgia and so well known has he become in that line that he has been dubbed the "prohibition knight of north east Georgia." It was thought at one time that he could be induced to come to Atlanta to participate in the great tent meet- ings, but as municipal politics are exceedingly warm at present in Athens, he would not leave. He is at present mayor pro tem of Ath- ens, and will undoubtedly be re-elected to the aldermanic board by the largest majority of any candidate of the many now making things so warm in Athens. Colonel Gantt was in close consultation yesterday with prominent prohi- bition leaders, having been taken to their head- quarters early in the morning.

He was tendered an elegant lunch last night at Pause's restaurant, by Mr. Julius L. Brown, several of the friends of both being present. Colonel Gantt speaks on one side, but is always willing to eat on both.

Sympathy and Hope for Atlanta.

DANVILLE, Va., November 24.—The state grand lodge of Good Templars is in session here tonight. W. T. Keeling, grand chancellor, presid- ing. The number of subordinate lodges is reported to be 217. The number so far represented is 87. C. E. Gilbert, of the supreme lodge, is presen. Reso- lutions of sympathy and hope for success have been adopted and sent to Governor Colquitt, at Atlanta, Ga., in view of the vote to be taken there tomorrow. The session will continue till Friday.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

OCTOBER TERM, 1885.

ATLANTA, November 24, 1885.

List of Circuits, showing the number of cases re- maining undisposed of:

Macon	10	Middle	11
Flint	15	Ocmulgee	13
Coweta	9	Brunswick	14
Rome	27	Eastern	30
Cherokee	15	Northern	14
Augusta	29	Atlanta	41

MACON CIRCUIT.

No. 16. Argument concluded.

No. 18. Comer vs. Grannis. Equity, from Bibb. H. B. Tompkins; Bacon & Rutherford, for plaintiff in error. F. F. Lyon, for defend- ant.

Pending argument of Mr. Lyon, the court ad- journed to 9 o'clock this morning.

Going to Washington.

Yesterday Congressman J. H. Blount passed through Atlanta, on his way to Washington. He remained in the city five hours, and was warmly welcomed by many friends. He will be the first of the Georgia delegation to arrive at the capital. Senators Brown and Colquitt and Congressman Hammond expect to go on early next week.

CABLEGRAMS.

The English government intends prosecuting Town Talk for alleged indecent publications.

King Alfonso is seriously ill. Eight physicians are in attendance upon his majesty at El Pardo.

The French senate has adopted the treaty of com- merce with Burmah.

Twenty-six members of the committee on Ton- quin credits are in favor of abandoning Tonquin, and seven are in favor of occupation.

The editor of the Svergo Tidning, in Stockholm, has been fined and sent to prison for five years for publishing articles insulting to the prince and princess of Wales and the prince royal of Sweden.

Funeral Notice.

THOMPSON—The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Sallie Thompson, Oscar Ballard, W. W. Thomp- son and Mr. and Mrs. William Fields, are respect- fully invited to attend the funeral services of the former at No. 12 Kelly street, near Fair street school at 12:30 p. m. today. The interment will take place at Hampton, Georgia, this afternoon.

BELL—The friends and acquaintances of Marcus A. Bell and of his family, are invited to attend his funeral today at 10:30 a. m. Services at his late residence, 214 South Pryor street.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Head- ache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly col- ored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and de- mand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing **all impurities through these three "scav- engers of the system,"** producing appe- tite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect**

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray Street, N.Y.

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ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical, than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in com- petition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

Miscellaneous.

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The New Orleans Exposition.

—THE—

Atlanta and New Orleans SHORT LINE

—VIA—

WEST POINT

—AND—

MONTGOMERY

are selling ROUND TRIP TICKETS TO NEW OR- LEANS AT THE

Usual Low Rates.

Good for Ten Days.

On and after Sunday, November 15th instant, the following fast schedule goes into effect on this line: Time—Atlanta to New Orleans

REDUCED TO 15 HOURS

being 5 hours and 30 minutes quicker than any other route.

Leave Atlanta	9.55 p. m.	1.10 p. m.
Arrive Montgomery	2.50 a. m.	6.55 p. m.
" Mobile	8.45 a. m.	2.25 a. m.
" New Orleans	1.00 p. m.	7.20 a. m.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars through to New Or- leans without change on all trains.

The regular passenger schedule of this line is many hours quicker than the so-called limited or of other routes.

For tickets, sleeping car accommodations and general information, call on or address

A. J. ORME, General Agent. T. F. McCANDLESS, Passenger Agent. No. 9 Pryor street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen. Pass. Ag't., Montgomety, Ala.

nov 8 tf

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the ef- fects of youthful er- rors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send you a valuable treatise upon the above diseases, also directions for self-cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

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WATCHES,

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STERLING SILVERWARE AND ART GOODS!

The public are cordially invited to call and see these New Goods.

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ONLY $900 REQUIRED FOR A COMPLETE FLOUR -AND- CORN MILL OUTFIT.

Capable of mak- ing 1 barrel Flour and 15 bushels of Corn Meal per hour. Will more than pay for itself every year. Address plainly,

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Amusements.

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It's Funny, Very, Very, Very Funny!

ATLANTA'S LAUGHING FESTIVAL.

Tuesday and Wednesday Nov. 24, 25. | Grand Matinee Wednes- day at 2 p. m.

The Comedy Sensation of Modern Times!

Fowler & Warmington's Co

In Harrison & Gourlay's phenomenally successful and universally acknowledged most humorous of all plays known to the annals of the modern stage,

—SKIPPED—

BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON.

The play that has made all America laugh, with Gred Lennox, Walter Lennox, Jr., and a brilliant coteyie of comedians.

Usual prices. Reserved seats at Wilson & Brueck- ner's.

ONE NIGHT, Thursday, Nov. 26. | SPECIAL THURSDAY Matinee at 2.

THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS, A

HOOP OF GOLD!

A Grandiose Melodrama played over 700 times at the Strand Theater, London; presented with a car load of scenery, interpreted by

MISS LAVINIA SHANNON,

and a selected dramatic company. Regular prices. Reserved seats at usual place. nov 22 24 25 26

A RAY OF SPARKLING SUNSHINE.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, November 27 and 28. | —MATINEE— At 2 o'clock.

THE BRILLIANT YOUNG ACTRESS,

Miss Bella Moore,

Supported by a strong comedy company of rare ex- cellence.

Friday night and Saturday Matinee {A Mountain Pink.

Saturday night {Pigmalion and Galatea.

During the performance of "A Mountain Pink" Miss Moore will render some of the latest and most popular songs of the day, which were written ex- pressly for her.

Usual prices. Reserved seats at usual place. nov 22 25 26 27 28

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VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE!

J. A. AND J. B. BEALL, EXECUTORS ESTATE Jerre Beall, cotton exchange, New York, offer for sale their city lots, situated on southwest corner Broad and Jackson streets, Albany, Ga., 50x210 feet. Upon these lots there is one three story iron front brick store house, 20x50 feet, with basement same dimensions, fronting on Broad street; also one story brick storehouse, 22x50 feet, fronting on Jackson street. Asides the above described houses there is room on said lots for five more stores fronting on Jackson street, same size as one described; also one 25x78 feet, feet, fronting on Broad and Jackson streets. This property is located in the best busi- ness portion of said city, and but one block from the celebrated artesian well, and rents annually for over $1,000. For terms and price apply to executors or A. C. WESTBROOK, Agent, oct14 d30t wed fri sun. Albany, Ga.

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MRS. H. M. DECKER.

113 EAST 14TH STREET, NEW YORK.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Time Card prepared by Station Master J. S. Armstrong, of the Union Passenger Depot, showing the arrival and departure of all trains in the city:

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
CENTRAL RAILROAD.	
From Savannah* 7 30 am	To Savannah* 6 30 am
" Fairs'y'll* 8 30 am	To Macon* 2 45 pm
" Macon*.... 12 40 pm	To Savanah*.... 7 40 pm
"Savannah*.. 10 30 pm	To Ba.nesville* 4 30 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANT IC RAILROAD.	
From Chata'ga* 6 10 am	To Chattanooga* 7 50 am
" Marietta... 2 00 am	To Chattanooga* 1 30 pm
" Rome..... 10 10 am	To Rome..... 3 40 pm
" Chata'ga*.. 2 25 pm	To Marietta..... 5 20 pm
" Chata'ga*.. 7 35 pm	To Chattanooga* 6 00 pm
	To Chattanooga* 10 15 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
From Selma*.... 3 00 am	To Opelika..... 7 35 am
" LaGrange.. 9 15 am	To Selma*..... 1 20 pm
" Selma*..... 1 10 pm	To LaGrange.... 5 30 pm
" Opelika..... 4 15 pm	To Selma* ..... 12 00 N't
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
From Augusta*. 6 45 am	To Augusta*..... 8 00 am
" Covington.. 7 55 am	To Decatur..... 9 35 am
" Decatur... 10 40 am	To Clarkston.... 1 25 pm
" Augusta*.. 1 00 pm	To Augusta*..... 2 45 pm
" Clarkston.. 3 30 pm	To Covington... 5 50 pm
" Augusta*.. 5 40 pm	To Augusta*..... 8 15 pm
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.	
From Cola'sv'e. 8 25 am	To Charlotte*.... 7 10 am
" Charlo'e*. 12 40 pm	To Gainesville.. 4 30 pm
" Charlo'e*.. 10 00 pm	To Charlotte*.... 5 00 pm
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.	
From Bir'g'm*... 7 15 am	To Birming'm*.. 8 05 am
" Birm'g'm*. 9 30 am	To Birming'm*.. 4 30 pm
" Birm'g'm*..... 8 pm	To Birming'm*.. 10 40 pm
EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
From Ch'tan'a*. 3 10 am	To Macon*..... 3 20 am
" Chat'n'a*.. 3 50 pm	To Brunswick*.. 4 00 pm
" Brunsw'k*. 10 40 pm	To Chattan'ga*. 10 45 pm
" Br'nsw'k*. 10 45 pm	To Chattan'ga*. 12 01 pm

Trains marked thus (*) are daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

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Georgia railroad stock,
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Confederate bonds.
I have a client who wants to loan money on central business or residence property.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, November 24, 1885.

Money easy.

New York exchange buying ¼ off to par selling ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ca., 4½'s 20 year	106	107
Ga. 6's	105	107
Ga. 7s 1886	103	104
Ga. 7s, gold	113	115
Ga. 7s, 1896	120	122
S. C. Brown	106	109
Savannah 8s	96	97
Atl'ta 8s, 1902-121	123	0
Atl'ta 8s, 1892-113	115	0
Atl'ta 7s, 1904-15	118	0
Atl'ta 7s, 1899-114	116	0
Atl'ta 6s, L.D.106	108	0
Atl'ta 6s, S.D.100	102	0
Atlanta 5s	100½	101
Atlanta 7s	105	106
Macon 6s	107	109
Columbus 5s	90	92
GATE CITY BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—
Merch'ts B'k	103	110
B'k State Ga	120	150
Gate City Nat	100	105

R.R. BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
Ga. R. 6s, 1897	105	107
Ga. R. 6s, 1910	107	109
Ga. R. 6s, 1922	108	110
Ga. R. 7s, 1888	111	112
C. C. & A. 1st	112	114
A. & C. 1st	118	120
A. & C. inc	97	99
M. & A. 1st	100	102
W. of Ala. 1st	107	108
E. Tenn. Va. & Ga. 1st	111	112
1st consol 5s	89	90
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia	152½	153½
At. & Char	80	85
Southwest'n	116	117
S. Carolina	5	10
Central	73	75
Central deb	92	94
Aug. & Sav	116	118
A. & W. Pt	92	93
do. deb	99	100
C. C. & A	30	35

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported in the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, November 24.—There was a very decided change in the tone of the stock market today from that which has ruled for several days past. Considering the character of the news that was kept in circulation yesterday, and the amount of hammering that was done, the market exhibited a great deal of strength, but still it closed with a net loss of ⅛ to 1¾ per cent, while today's market established advances of 1 to over 3 per cent. It is said today that the protracted meeting of some of the leading bankers and operators who have been conspicuous in advance of the past three months was held last night, and it was then decided to give the market such support as might be found necessary to insure substantial check to the decline of the past few days. Nearly everything on the active list was strong at the opening, the first prices shows advances from the final figures yesterday of small fractions to over 1 per cent, and with the exception of moderate re action during the first hour the movement was persistently upward all day. The lowest prices were made either at the opening or within the first hour, and the highest prices were established either at or shortly before the close. Vanderbilts exhibited the greatest strength: Lake Shore making net gain of 4¼ per cent, while New York Central and Michigan Central are up 3¾ each. There was little news of interest afloat on the street of any character to influence speculation until late in the afternoon, when it was announced that West Shore had been sold at Newburg to J. Pierpont Morgan. This was the signal for further decided advance in New York Central and Lake Shore, each of which rose over 1 per cent in the last hour on very heavy transactions. Rest of the active list responded promptly and the market closed active and strong. St. Paul led the list in amount of business done and closed 2¾ per cent higher; Northwestern and Omaha common, each up 1¾; Pacific Mail rose 2¼; Union Pacific, Erie, Delaware and Hudson 2¼; Northern Pacific 2¾. The other active stocks rose 1 per cent or less, while the conservative operators think Baltimore and Ohio will ultimately reach New York by an independent line. They think there will be many delays and that the question is too remote to affect the present market. The street was far more interested in the sale of West Shore and reaction of the trunk line pool. Five stocks consumed 50 per cent of the 650,000 shares sold.

Exchange 482¼. Money 3@4½. Sub-treasury balances: Coin, $170,684,000; currency $11,181,000. Governments dull; 4s 123¾; 4s 102¾ bid. State bonds quiet.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	99	Mobile & Ohio	16
do. Class B 5s	106	N. & C.	47¾
Ga. 6s	102	N. O. Pac. 1sts	64¾
Ga. 7s mortgage	103½	N. Y. Central	106½
North Carolinas	30	Norfolk & W'n pre.	32½
do. new	30	Northern Pacific	30¼
do. funding	101	do. preferred	64
S. C. con. Brown	109¼	Pacific Mail	68½
Tennessee 6s	32	Reading	24½
Virginia 6s	44	Rich. & Alleghany	7
Virginia consols	51	Richmond & Dan	82¼
Chesap'ke & Ohio	11¾	Rich & W. P. Ter'l	40
Chicago & N. W.	115¼	Rock Island	127
do. preferred	137	St. Paul	97¾
Den. & Rio Grande	27¾	do. preferred	117½
Erie	26¾	Texas Pacific	23½
East Tenn	7½	Union Pacific	60¾
Lake Shore	88¾	Wab. St. L. & Pac	13¼
L. & N.	50¾	do. preferred	29¾
Memphis & Char	38	Western Union	79

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. §Asked.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, November 24, 1885.

New York—Cotton opened firm this morning, and although a dull feeling followed, the months showed an upward tendency. In the afternoon the market ruled steady. Spots, middling 9 7-16c.

Net receipts for three days 142,964 bales, against 117,140 bales last year; exports 89,131 bales; last year 42,104 bales; stock 812,997 bales; last year 818,403 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	OPENED.	CLOSED.
November	9.36@ 9.39	9.42@ 9.43
December	9.41@	9.44@ 9.45
January	9.54@	9.57@ 9.58
February	9.65@	9.69@
March	9.76@ 9.77	9.80@ 9.81
April	9.87@	9.92@ 9.93

Closed steady; sales 71,000 bales.

Local—Cotton firmer; sellers asking higher; Good middling 9¾c; middling 8¾c; strict low middling 8¾c; low middling 8¼c; strict good ordinary 8¼c; good ordinary 7¾c; tinges 8¾c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	126
Air-Line Railroad	210
Georgia Railroad	145
Central Railroad	95
Western and Atlantic Railroad	49
West Point Railroad	49
E. Tenn. Va. & Ga. Railroad	161
Georgia Pacific Railroad	129
Total	938
Receipts previously	87,859
Total	88,797
Stock September 1	433
Grand total	89,230

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments today	2,405
Shipments previously	68,961
Local consumption previously	2,936
Total	73,365
Actual stock on hand	15,865
The following is our comparative statement:	
Receipts today	938
Same day last year	2,159
Showing a decrease of	1,221
Receipts since September 1	88,797
Same time last year	110,033
Showing a decrease of	21,236

NEW YORK, November 24—The Post's cotton market report says; Future deliveries on favorable Liverpool and Manchester advices, advanced 6-100, and brought at the third call 500 bales December 9.44, 600 bales March 9.79; November was offered at 9.41, January 9.57, February 9.68, April 9.91, May 10.02, June 10.13, July 10.22, August 10.30. Futures closed steady 6-100 higher than yesterday.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, November 24—12:15 p. m.—Cotton business good at hardening rates; middling uplands 5 3-16; middling Orleans 5 7-16; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 22,000; American 19,700; uplands low middling clause November delivery 5 12-64, 5 13-64; December and January delivery 5 9-64, 5 10-64; January and February delivery 5 10-64, 5 11-64; February and March delivery 5 13-64; March and April delivery 5 16-64; April and May delivery 5 16-64; May and June delivery 5 21-64; futures opened steady.

LIVERPOOL, November 24—2:00 p. m.—Cotton, middling uplands 5¼; Orleans 5¼; sales of American 10,000; uplands low middling clause November delivery 5 13-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 11-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 10-64, buyers; January and February delivery 5 11-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 14-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 17-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 20-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 23-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 27-64, buyers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, November 24—Cotton quiet; sales 221 bales; middling uplands 5 7-16; middling Orleans 5¾; net receipts 126; gross 6,613; consolidated net receipts 50,960; exports to Great Britain 26,101; to continent 7,013.

GALVESTON, November 24—Cotton steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 7,079 bales; gross 7,092; sales 2,031; stock 246,588; exports to Great Britain 66,994.

NORFOLK, November 24—Cotton steady; middling 9 3-16; net receipts 4,775 bales; gross 4,775; stock 52,288; sales 2,276; exports coastwise 1,531.

BALTIMORE, November 24—Cotton quiet; middling 9¾; net receipts none; gross 435 bales; sales —; stock 19,482; sales to spinners —; exports coastwise 200.

BOSTON, November 24—Cotton steady; middling 9¾; net receipts none; gross 406 bales; sales none; stock 6,310; exports to Great Britain 961.

WILMINGTON, November 24—Cotton firm; middling 9; net receipts 152 bales; gross 152; sales none; stock 8,870.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24—Cotton dull; middling 9¾; net receipts 160 bales; gross 160; sales none; stock 10,202.

SAVANNAH, November 24—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 8¾; net receipts 7,060 bales; gross 7,060; sales 2,600; stock 105,759; exports coastwise 3,688.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24—Cotton firm; middling 8 15-16; net receipts 24,006 bales; gross 25,708; sales 8,000; stock 253,082; exports to Great Britain 16,996; to continent 6,125.

MOBILE, November 24—Cotton quiet; middling 8 15-16; net receipts 915 bales; gross 1,012; sales 1,000; stock 28,343; exports coastwise 785.

MEMPHIS, November 24—Cotton steady; middling 9; net receipts 3,900 bales; shipments 4,531; sales 2,500; stock 82,041.

AUGUSTA, November 24—Cotton firm; middling 8¾; net receipts 1,928 bales; shipments —; sales 846.

CHARLESTON, November 24—Cotton quiet; middling 9; net receipts 4,837 bales; gross 4,637; sales 300; stock 86,167; exports to continent 530.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, November 24—The showing made by the report of the visible supply of wheat, disclosing an increase of more than a million bushels upset all calculations, and produced a weak market in the absence of any other sustaining feature. Prices were maintained, however, during a greater portion of the session, owing to the presence of large buying orders at the opening which absorbed all early offerings. The market opened 7/8c lower at 87½@⅞ for December, but a quick rally to 87¾c followed, at which price it hung for some time and then rallied to 88¼c and fell back toward the close of the regular board to 87¾c. The feeling of weakness was more pronounced in the afternoon, when the market declined again, December closing at 87½@87⅝c. Cables gave no encouragement, and an advance in consols was cited as an evidence that a settlement of the Balkan troubles was not unlikely. Receipts were somewhat larger. The feeling was a little stronger on the curb, December being quoted at 87⅝c.

Receipts of corn were large and the weather was soft and damp and unfavorable for the coming new crop. The visible supply report showed a decrease of 300,000 bushels. The market opened firmer, year advancing 1c, shaded off, closing ½c higher for near futures and ¾c higher for May.

Oats ruled stronger, options showing an advance of ¼@⅜c at the close.

The demand for mess pork was very active at the opening, prices advancing 25@27½c, but a decline of 10@12½ followed, the market closing steady at medium figures.

There was a stronger feeling in lard, prices advancing 5@7½.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, November 24, 1885.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade today:

WHEAT.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
November	87½	87½	87	87
December	87½	88¼	87½	87¾

PORK.

November	9 20	9 20	9 20	9 20
December	9 30	9 30	9 20	9 20

CLEAR RIB SIDES.

November	4 90	4 90	4 90	4 90

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, November 23.—Flour—Best patent $6.00@$6.75; extra fancy $6.00@$6.25; fancy $5.50@$5.75; extra family $5.50; choice family $5.00@$5.25; family $4.50@4.75; extra $4.25@$4.50. Wheat—No. 2 red $1.13@$1.15; No. 3 do. $1.08@$1.10. Bran—Large sacks $1.00; small $1.00. Corn meal—Plain 60@67c; bolted 65@67; pea meal 75. Grits—$3.75. Corn—St. Charles white 68c; No. 2 whites; No. 2 white mixed 66c; No. 2 mixed 64c. Oats—Red rust proof 45@48c; No. 2 mixed 40@42½c. Rye, Georgia $1.10; Tennessee $1.10. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 95c; small bales 95c; No. 1, large bales, 90c; small bales 90c; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Red 75c; clay 75; mixed 75c. Barley, $1.25.

BALTIMORE, November 24—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western superfine $3.00@$3.35; extra $3.50@4.15; family $4.40@$5.00; city mills superfine $3.00@$3.40; extra $3.50@4.15. Wheat, southern quiet and lower; western firm and fractionally higher; southern red 92@96; amber $1.00@$1.01; No. 1 Maryland 95 asked; No. 2 western winter red spot 90@91. Corn, southern firm and higher; western quiet and firmer; southern white 48@49; yellow 50@51.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $3.60@$4.05; good to choice $4.10@$5.60. Wheat, spot ½@¾c lower; ungraded red 88; No. 2 red 94 in elevator; December 91½@92¾c. Corn, spot up ½@1c with speculation fairly active; No. 2, 55½@55¾ in elevator; December 53¾@54½. Oats ¼@½c higher, closing weak; No. 2 34½@35. Hops dull; common to choice 7@15.

CHICAGO, November 24—Flour dull; southern winter $4.75@$5.00. Wheat opened weak and closed 1c lower; No. 2 November 87@87½; December 87½@88¼; January 88@88½; No. 2 red 92. Corn strong early; closed ⅜@½c higher than yesterday; cash 43; November 42½@43. Oats stronger; No. 2 cash 28½@28⅝; December 28½@28⅞.

ST. LOUIS, November 24—Flour unchanged; family $3.75@$3.80; choice $4@$4.10; fancy $4.20@$4.30. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall cash and November 94¾; December 95¾@95⅞; January 97¼@97¾. Corn opened easier and closed ⅛@¾c higher; No. 2 mixed cash 36½@36⅞; year 34⅞@35; January 34@34½. Oats higher; No. 2 mixed cash 29@29¼.

CINCINNATI, November 24.—Flour unchanged; family $4.00@$4.25; fancy $4.50@$4.75. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter 94. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed 47. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed 30.

LOUISVILLE, November 24.—Grain steady. Wheat, No. 2 red winter 96. Corn, No. 2 white 47. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 29.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, November 24.—Coffee—Fancy Rio 11½@12½; choice 11@12¼; prime 10@10¼; fair 9½@10; ordinary 8½@9c. Sugar—Cut loaf, bbls; and halves 8½@8¾c; powdered, bbls, and halves, 8½@8¾c; standard granulated 7⅞c; standard A 7¼c; off A white extra C 6¾c; yellow do. 6¼@6⅝c; yellow C 6¼c. Syrups—New Orleans fancy kettle 55c; choice kettle 50c; prime kettle 45c; choice centrifugal 40c; prime cut loaf 26@27c; fair do. 27@28 c; fancy sugar syrup 50c; do. choice 45c; do. prime 36@38. Teas—Black 35@60; green 35@60. Nutmegs 75c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 25c. Sage 50c. African pepper 14c. Mace 70c. Pepper 15c. Cracker—Milk 7c; Boston butter 7½c; pearl oyster 6¾c; X soda 4¾c; XXX do. 5c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 1 ½ bbls, $30; No. 2 bbls $6.50; ½ bbls, $3.25; kits 50; pails 50@55c. Soap $2.00@$3.00 ₰ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 12½. Matches—Round wood, ₰ gross, $1.15; ₰ 200, $1.75; ₰ 300, $2.50; ₰ 400, $4.50. Soda, in kegs, 4½c; in boxes, 5½c. Rice, choice imported, 6¼; prime, 6; fair, 5¾. Salts—Liverpool, $1.10; Virginia, 85c. Cheese—Full cream, 11½@12½c; factory, 9@10c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24—Coffee dull and nominal: Rio cargoes, common to prime 7@10. Sugar active and higher; Louisiana open kettle choice 5¾; strictly prime 5¾; good common to fair 4¾; Louisiana centrifugal granulated 6¾; choice yellow clarified 5½@5¾; prime yellow clarified 5⅜; off white clarified 5⅛@5¼; choice white 47-64 15-16. Molasses in good demand at full prices; Louisiana open kettle, choice 42; prime 38@40; good fair 28@30; good common 22@24; centrifugal, good prime 24@27; fair to prime 19@23; strictly prime 27@29; common to good common 15@17. Rice dull; Louisiana ordinary to good 3½@5¾.

NEW YORK, November 24—Coffee, fair Rio spot dull at 8½; old and new No. 7 Rio spot 6.70; December 6.55@6.60. Sugar nearly steader; centrifugal 6; fair to good refining 5⅝@5¾; refined dull; C 5⅛@5⅜; extra C 5¾; white extra C 6; yellow 4¾@5; off A 6; mould A 6¾; standard A 6¼; confectioners' A 6⅛@6⅜; cut loaf and crushed 7¼; powdered 7@7¼; granulated 6¾; Cubes 6⅞@7. Molasses steady; Porto Rico 21½; Trinidad 19; New Orleans 30@32 for choice and fancy. Rice steady; domestic 4@6¾.

CINCINNATI, November 24.—Sugar firm; hards refined 6⅞@7¾; New Orleans 4¾@5¾.

CHICAGO, November 24.—Sugar quiet; standard A 6¼; granulated 6⅞.

Provisions.

CHICAGO, November 24—Mess pork active; an early advance of 25@27½c was followed by a decline of 10@12½c, closing steady; cash $9.20@$9.25 for old, $10.20@$10.25 for new packed; December $10@10.03. Lard in good demand and 5@7½c higher; cash 6.20@6.22½; December 6.20@6.25; January 6.27½@6.35. Boxed meat steady; dry salted shoulders 5.30@5.85; short rib 4.90@4.95; clear 5.20@5.25.

ST. LOUIS, November 24—Provisions firmer. Pork $9.50 for old; $10.00 for new. Bulk meats, long clear 4.50; short ribs 5.00; short clear 5.20. Bacon, shoulders 5.55; long clear 5.65; short rib 5.70@5.80; short clear 5.95@6.00; hams 8½@10. Lard 5.15.

LOUISVILLE, November 24—Provisions quiet; mess pork $9.50. Bulk meats, clear ribs 5½; clear sides 5¾; shoulders 4. Bacon, clear ribs nominal; clear sides 6¼; shoulders nominal; hams, sugar-cured, 10. Lard, choice 8.

CINCINNATI, November 24—Pork dull but firm at $10.00. Lard firmer; prime steam 6.15@6.20. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5½; partly salted short rib 5.00. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 3½; short ribs 6¾; short clear 6¾.

ATLANTA, November 24.—Bellies 7½c clear rib sides 6½c; smoked shoulders 5c; sugar cured shoulders 7½c. Sugar-cured hams, large average, 12c; small do. 12½c. Lard—Leaf tierces, 9@9½; refined 7¾c.

NEW YORK, November 24—Pork 2 stronger and quiet; mess spot $10.25@$10.50 for inspected. Middles firm; long clear 5¾. Lard 5@7 points higher; contract grade spot 6.57½; December 6.50@6.52½.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, November 24.—Turpentine quiet at 34½; rosin firm; strained 80; good strained 85; tar firm at $1.10; crude turpentine steady; hards $1.00; yellow dip and virgin $1.50.

SAVANNAH, November 24.—Turpentine steady at 34½; sales —barrels; rosin strong; strained and good strained $1.00@$1.07½; sales —barrels.

CHARLESTON, November 24.—Turpentine 34½; rosin, strained 80; good strained 85@90.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Rosin dull at $1.02½@$1.12½; turpentine weak at 38.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, November 24—There is not much activity in the stock market present, though the outlook for good business is encouraging. There is a moderate demand for mules and horses. We quote as follows: Mules—14 to 15 hands $80@$125; 15 to 15½ hands $120@$150. Horses—Plug $60@$100; drive $100@$150.

CINCINNATI, November 24.—Hogs firm; common and light, $2.90@$3.65; packing and butchers, $3.65@$3.90.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, November 24—Eggs—21c. Butter—Jersey 28@30c; choice Tennessee 18@20; prime 15@18c; fair 10@15c. Poultry—Hens 22@25; chickens 12½@18c; cocks 20c; ducks 20c; dressed chickens 14@22½c; turkeys 12½@14c. Irish potatoes—$1.75@$2.00 ₰ barrel. Sweet Potatoes—30@40c. Honey—Strained 9@11c; in the comb 12½@. Onions—$2.25@3.00. Cabbage—1½@2c.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, LONDON, Queenstown, Glasgow, Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen and all cities in Continental Europe. Sterling exchange for Christmas presents.
R. D. MANN & CO., General Agents,
No. 4 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

Manhood Restored

REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

Wood Mantels

We carry a stock of about 1,000 Hard-Wood Mantels of about 65 patterns and sizes in price from $10 upward. Designs and estimates submitted.
The Robt. Mitchell Furniture Co.,
CINCINNATI

Commission Merchants.

J. S. WOOD & BRO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants.

74 Bay Street, Savannah, Ga.

Proprietors of J. S. Wood & Bro.'s Ammoniated Dissolved Bone and dealers in Wool and Fertilizers
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J. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

71 South Broad Street,

Atlanta, - - - - Georgia.

—Telephone 441.—

We sell anything sent us. Make correct and prompt returns. Can give the best reference our city affords. Send us your stuff.
Our specialty: Georgia, Florida and Tennessee Produce. d6m

Announcements.

CITIZENS' TICKET.

For Alderman:
CHAS. A. COLLIER.

For Council:
First Ward—WM. KINYON.
Second Ward—I. S. MITCHELL.
Third Ward—E. A. ANGIER.
Fourth Ward—A. L. GREEN.
Fifth Ward—JAMES BELL.
Sixth Ward—DR. G. G. ROY.
Election December 2d, 1885.

I am a candidate for the office of Tax Collector Fulton county, and respectfully solicit the votes of my fellow citizens. C. W. Wells will be associated with me in the office if elected on the 30th, December, 1885. JAMES M. WILSON.
d til d

JOHN T. HALL is a candidate for Tax Collector. If elected, J. H. ROBINSON, formerly with Judge Clayton, will be his assistant.

I am a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county. Having been appointed by the county commissioners to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge W. W. Clayton, and entered upon the duties of the office. My time will be closely occupied with the duties pertaining to it until the time appointed for the election, and will not have but little time to canvass for votes. I therefore respectfully ask my friends and citizens generally to bear me in mind and give me their support for the office on the day of election. Mr. J M. McAfee is associated with me in the office.
W. A. POWELL.
Election Wednesday, December 30th, 1885.
aug30d.t

Miscellaneous.

STEWART'S

A. Q. C.

A purely vegetable blood purifier prepared under the direction of Dr. J. A. Stewart, who has had an experience of more than thirty years in the active practice of medicine.
CURES CATARRH,
ECZEMA,
SYPHILLIS,
WHITE SWELLING,
And removes all taint from the Blood.

RUNNING ULCERS.

SALEM, Ga., October 25, 1885.—Dr. J. A. Stewart—Dear Sir: Your specific for the blood has cured my head, that had become so bad with running ulcers that I could not lay it on a soft pillow without using cotton batting upon the pillow. It also cured a bad case of catarrh in one nostril of twelve years standing, that run constantly an offensive matter. I am now entirely well and have been for a'year or more. G. M. CUNNINGHAM.

MAYOR OF CONYERS.

CONYERS, Ga., November 1, 1885.—Dr. J. A. Stewart: Your specific for the blood cured my son of a bad abscess upon the thigh that confined him to his bed for a week, and one week's use of your medicine put him upon his feet without the abscess having to be opened. Respectfully,
A. M. HELMS, Mayor of Conyers.
Send your orders to the

A. Q. C. COMPANY,

Sole Proprietors, Conyers, Ga.

OR TO CHARLES O. TYNER, Druggist, Atlanta, Ga.
Price 50c and $1 a bottle.
su we fri

5 REASONS

—WHY—

HAMBURG LINIMENT

IS THE BEST.

1st. It is readily absorbed, and goes right to the seat of pain and disease.
2d. It is not an oil or grease, and will not soil the clothing.
3d. It is in perfect solution, and contains no incompatible drugs.
4th. It is strongly indorsed by all who have used it.
5th. If you have any complaints for which a liniment is used, you will be relieved by applying

HAMBURG LINIMENT.

Sold by HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street. su wed fri

ATLANTA RUBBER COMPANY,

26 Marietta Street Atlanta, Georgia.

The Recognized Leaders in the Southern States.

A HOUSE WHICH DEFIES COMPETITION
RUBBER BELTING, LEATHER BELTING, HOSE, PACKING, LACE LEATHER, ETC.
RUBBER CLOTHING FOR LADIES AND GENTS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SPORTSMEN'S GOODS,
RUBBER TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES,

And, in fact, everything found in a first-class Rubber House. Orders from a distance receive prompt attention.
Price Lists sent upon application. oct14 d3m

Miscellaneous.

NEW ORLEANS

EXPOSITION!

—VIA—

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY

AND

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

—Trains Leave Atlanta Union Depot.—

FAST MAIL AND EXPRESS,
8:05 A. M.
LIMITED EXPRESS,
4:30 P. M.
NIGHT EXPRESS,
10:00 P. M.

Quickest Route to Points in the Southwest.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

ATLANTA

—TO—

NEW ORLEANS,

$15.00.

Shortest and Quickest Route to Texas.

Mann Boudoir Dining and Sleeping cars through without change.
For further information, call on or address
SAM B WEBB, Passenger Agent. ALEX S. THWEATT, Traveling Agent.
B. F. WYLY, JR., General Agent, 13 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.
GEO. S. BARNUM, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Birmingham, Ala.
nov 7 tf

CROMPTON'S CORSETS

LADIES
REQUIRING
FIRST CLASS
CORSETS

SEE OUR GOODS. WE CLAIM
ELEGANT STYLE—NOT SHAPELESSNESS
RELIABLE QUALITY—NOT RUBBISH
PERFECT EASE—NOT DISCOMFORT
For sale by Chamberlin, Johnson & Co., Atlanta. Captain John Keely, Atlanta, and leading southern merchants
CROMPTON CORSET CO
ATLANTA
nov 19 su we

Samuel Kirk & Son Silverware, 172 W. Baltimore St. Baltimore, Md. Established 1817.

Copartnership Notice.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 16, 1885.—A. R. Robertson, late of Knoxville, Tenn., has been this day admitted as an equal partner in my carriage manufacturing business. All outstanding accounts will be settled by the new firm, which will be known as Jarvis & Robertson. The business will be continued with increased capital and energy at the old familiar stand, 44, 46 and 48 Line street.
WM. L. JARVIS.
nov22, su, mo, tu, wed & su. 7p

REGISTER

—FOR THE—

CITY ELECTION

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW, BOOKS FOR the registration of voters entitled to vote in the next municipal election, to be held the first Wednesday in December next, for one alderman and six councilmen, will be opened at the following places: One set at the city clerk's office in the chamber of commerce building, corner Hunter and Pryor streets; another set at 11 East Alabama street; another set at 20 Peachtree street. Said registration books will be opened Wednesday, the 9th of November next, and will be kept open until Saturday, the 28th day of November next, each day from 8 a. m. o 5 p. m., except Sundays, and will remain open on Saturday, the 28th day of November until 9 o'clock 8. m.
J. H. GOLDSMITH, City Clerk.

MANHOOD when lost from Abuse, Excesses, Vice, &c. quickly and secretly restored, full Vigor and Potency, by the French Hospital Treatment. No Drugging. Send for Illustrated Work (sealed). Consulting Physicians. "A noted and reliable medical firm."—Tribune & Farmer. CIVIALE AGENCY, No. 174 Fulton Street, New York.
oct25—d sun wky ly

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE

—AND—

COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Will Reopen Wednesday, September 2, 1885.

THE MUSIC AND ART DEPARTMENT ARE RESpectively under the care of Mr. Alfredo Barili and Mr. William Lycett. For circulars, apply to
Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, Principal.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS HAVING SOLD ANY REAL ESTate in the city of Atlanta since April 1st, 1885, are requested to notify the city assessors of all changes at once, as it is necessary to have them before making out our books for the ensuing year. We will be at our office daily from 2 to 5 p. m.
T. J. MALONE,
M. T. CASTLEBERRY,
D. A. COOK,
City Assessors.
sun wed fri

NOTICE.

THE WATERTOWN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF the state of New York, having given notice of their intention to withdraw from this state, and having complied with the law in such cases, therefore at the expiration of thirty days said company will be allowed to withdraw their bonds from the state treasury, provided no objection is filed within that time.
R. U. HARDEMAN, Treasurer Georgia.
21 aw 30d

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is

Professional Cards.

Samuel Weil. Adolph Brandt.

WEIL & BRANDT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
Office, room 10 Gate City bank building. Will practice in state and federal courts. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them.

MISS FREUDENTHAL, M. D.,
SPECIALIST.
German and American dispensary, No. 16½ Forsyth, corner Walton streets, next door to Windsor hotel. Patients who may desire can remain in the infirmary. Correspondence confidential. Atlanta, Ga. Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m.; 3 to 5 p. m.

THOMAS L. BISHOP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Room 2, Brown Block, 28 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. A. C. MORELAND,
Over Jacobs's Pharmacy.
Office hours, a. m. 8:30 to 12:30; p. m. 3:30 to 5:30.

WILLIAM P. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office 41½ Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.
sep20dtf

N. J. & T. A. HAMMOND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
21½ East Alabama street.
T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking depositions in Fulton county.

S. P. Gilbert. C. M. Brandon.

GILBERT & BRANDON,
Attorneys at Law,
31½ Whitehall street.

S. A. REID, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Eatonton, Ga.
Office with Judge Turner. Also office over Western Union Telegraph office, Mulberry street, Macon, Ga.

SUBURBAN AND FARM PROPERTY,
E. M. WORD,
Real Estate Agent,
Decatur, Ga.
Correspondence solicited.

H. I. KIMBALL, L. B. WHEELER & CO.,
ARCHITECTS,
Constitution Building.

L. C. Hoyle. James G. Parks.

HOYLE & PARKS,
Attorneys at Law,
Dawson, Georgia.
Will give immediate attention to all business entrusted to them.

JOHN L. TYE,
Attorney at Law,
McDonough, Ga.

A. R. Wright, Max Meyerhardt, Seaborn Wright.

WRIGHT, MEYHARDT & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
Rome, Georgia.
Collections a Specialty.

EDMUND G. LIND, F. A. I. A.
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,
58 Whitehall street, over Schumann's Drug Store.

E. F. FACIOLLE,
Contractor and Builder
For Wood and Brick Buildings.
Office: Room No. 12 Fitten Building, Atlanta, Ga. Take the Elevator.

J. C. JENKINS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Room 4, No. 40 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

J. L. LAWTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 24 Capitol Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Correspondence Solicited.

Wm. A. Haygood. E. W. Martin.

HAYGOOD & MARTIN,
LAWYERS,
17½ Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 570.

W. Y. ATKINSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Newnan, Ga.

MEANS'S HIGH SCHOOL,
76 NORTH FORSYTH STREET, Atlanta, Ga.
Instruction thorough and practical. For catalogue address, T. Æ. MEANS.

MRS. WESTON & KATZENBERGER, Vocal teacher, will be pleased to see those desiring to arrange for lessons in vocal culture at her residence, No. 13 Howard street, near Peachtree. Information as to terms, method, etc., may also be obtained by application to Mr. B. B. Crew. nov 22 3

FAY & EICHBERG,
ARCHITECTS,
29 South Broad Street,
ATLANTA.

Miscellaneous.

Established in 1857.

PETER LYNCH,
GROCER.
WINE AND LIQUOR DEALER.
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.
A Perfect Variety Store.
Just received FIFTY BUSHELS SEED RYE.
Orders from city or country promptly filled at lowest rates. Terms cash.
PETER LYNCH,
26 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell street,
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O. A. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sulphuric Acid,
66 Deg. Oil Vitrol,
AND OTHER CHEMICALS.
Office 15 N. Forsyth, corner Walton, Atlanta, Ga.
—ALSO—
DISTILLER OF COAL TAR,
Manufacturer of
Roofing and Paving Materials,
Tarred Roofing and Sheathing Felt,
PERFECTION BRAND OF
READY ROOFING,
Ordinary 2 and 3-Ply Roofing,
ROOF COATINGS, VARNISHES, ETC.
No. 15 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

THEY WILL FIT. ARE STYLISH. WILL PLEASE YOU.
THE MEN'S FINE SHOE.

MADE BY
HATHAWAY, SOULE & HARRINGTON,
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
These goods are made in all the Leading Styles and Sold Everywhere by first-class dealers. We use first-class stock and employ none but first-class workmen. As we have had more and longer experience in Goodyear Welts than any other manufacturers of MEN'S FINE SHOES, it is acknowledged by all that we take the lead. Ask your dealer for them. HATHAWAY, SOULE & HARRINGTON, Boston. If you are looking for a good article at a reasonable price, these are the ones.
aug4—tf sun wed fri

Bee Line to New York and Boston.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SLEEPING cars from Cincinnati to Boston, and the only line running through cars into the city of New York without any transfer whatever, avoiding the disagreeable winter winter ferriage of the Hudson river. No extra charge on the limited express trains. Buffalo express trains a day to Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and all points in New York, New England and Canada; ask your ticket agent for map and folder, or address J. E. Rees, general southern agent, Cincinnati, O.

THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, NOV. 25, 1885.

THEATRE BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON AT OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT AND MATINEE.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING AT FIRST BAPTIST AND TRINITY CHURCHES.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Pictures of Events Occurring in Atlanta Yesterday and Last Night.

COURT DAY.—Yesterday was regular court day for Justices Tanner and Butt. The latter disposed of forty-seven cases for trial and the former one hundred and thirty-three.

MRS. REDWINE SICK.—Mrs. Redwine, wife of R. Redwine, is quite sick at her residence on Cherokee street. Mrs. Redwine has been sick for a few days but her illness has taken a violent turn for the worse.

SECURED A GOOD HOME.—Jennie Cooley, one of the children who were taken to the benevolent home a few days ago, was yesterday adopted by a lady living in West End. The child has secured a good home.

AFTER A HORSE.—M. H. Walker, a Henry county farmer, reached Atlanta yesterday in search of a fine horse which was stolen from his place Sunday night. The horse was stolen with a small black negro, and Mr. Walker was successful in tracing him to Atlanta.

DEATH OF A GOOD LADY.—Mrs. Sallie Thompson died at her home, No. 12 Kelly street, yesterday morning. The funeral services will be held today at half past twelve o'clock at her late residence. Her remains will be carried to Hampton for interment.

HIT HER WITH A STONE.—Yesterday a small white boy named Saul Bloodworth threw a stone at a negro girl and inflicted a painful wound on her left cheek. The trouble occurred on Alker street bridge. A warrant was sworn out against young Bloodworth yesterday, and he will have a hearing before Justice Butt today.

A GOOD RECORD.—Rev. Mr. Bowden has served three years as pastor of Payne's Chapel, during that period he has officiated at about fifty marriages, attended one hundred and fifty funerals, baptized over one hundred infants and received about four hundred members into the church. He is a faithful worker, and the church would be glad to see him returned.

THANKSGIVING AND THE POSTOFFICE.—Postmaster Wilson announces that on Thursday, Thanksgiving day, the same rules will be enforced in the postoffice as governs the delivery and distribution of letters on Sunday, the carriers making no delivery, but the delivery window being open from 8 to 10 a. m. The money order and registry offices will not be open at all.

ILLICIT LIQUOR MAKERS.—In the district court of the United States yesterday Mack Hall, of Hall county, pleaded guilty to illicit distilling and removing, and was sentenced to three months in jail and $200 fine. D. O. Fowler, of Banks county, on entering plea of guilty to illicit removing was sentenced to three months in jail and $200 fine. Crawford Cook was sentenced to one month in jail for illicit working, to which he pleaded guilty. In the circuit court, J. W. St. John, on pleading guilty to illicit working, was sentenced to one month in jail. Peter Ellington pleaded guilty to illicit working, removing and concealing, and his sentence was suspended.

ABOUT A MULE.—Yesterday Mr. W. A. Rogers was before Judge Butt on a possessory warrant for a mule. It appears that a nephew of Mr. Robert H. Carmichael had traded the mule to Mr. Waters without that gentleman's knowledge or consent. When Mr. Carmichael got rid of the trade he raised trouble with his nephew, and went to Mr. Waters and told him he wanted the mule back and that his nephew had no authority to make the trade. Mr. Waters refused to give up the mule, and Mr. Carmichael had the warrant issued. The case was decided in favor of the plaintiff.

SKIPPED BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON.—The performance of "Skipped by the Light of the Moon" was given Opera House's last night to a good house, which was kept in a continuous whirl of laughter. The farcical comedy of "skipped" is nothing more or less than a swift succession of ridiculous and laughter-provoking incidents. The play has succeeded in giving perfect satisfaction to the entire audience. The play is very similar to the "Two Johns" in its style of fun, and is sure to become popular. Mr. Fred Bryton and Walter Lenox, Jr., in their respective roles entitled Felix Crockle and Obediah Pickle, say and do the most astounding and laughing things, and keep the spectators in a state of laughter all the time. The piece is very, very, very funny, and deserves a liberal patronage. There will be a matinee today at two o'clock and another performance tonight in which the same play will be repeated.

THE CHI PHI CONVENTION.

Meeting in New York Last Week—Next Meeting in Louisville.

The annual convention of the Chi Phi fraternity was held in New York at the Fifth Avenue hotel. Henry Stockbridge, Jr., of Baltimore presided. Every chapter in the fraternity, except two, were represented. There were many alumni present. A good delegation from Georgia was present to represent the chapters at the various colleges in this state. Several important measures were adopted, which it is thought will improve the organization and increase the usefulness of the fraternity.

The late convention was the best attended and the most useful ever held in the history of this honored fraternity. It closed with a grand banquet at the Hotel Renswick, at which one hundred Chi Phis were seated.

The next convention will be held at Louisville in November 1886.

JACKSON STILL LIVES.

He Feels Outraged at the Kansas Liar.

Major Jackson, the negro who was reported by the Kansas paper as being hung in this city for what he wanted to go to that God-forsaken country, was met by a CONSTITUTION man last night. He said:

"I wish THE CONSTITUTION would say that I am still living, and am happy and contented. That editor got hold of my name is a lie. I have never been in Kansas and I never will. I am satisfied with the South. I was born and raised here, and here I want to die. I guess some black scoundrel went to Kansas and run on my name."

Public Acts 1884-5.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. H. H. Dobbs, Atlanta, a copy of the volume of Public Acts enacted by the present legislature. It is a volume of 167 pages and contains many important acts.

There are thirty-two amendments to the code and two amendments to the constitution, which the governor must submit to the people. There are changes of railroad, military garnishment and other laws. The volume also has a complete court calendar. Price $1.00.

Factory for Sale or Lease.

An Atlanta cotton mill supply factory, completely equipped, with the latest improved machinery for making all kinds of wood, iron and foundry work, is for sale or lease. It is especially fitted to turn out castings of cotton mill supplies, including looms. The factory is situated in Atlanta, Ga., having a front of nearly 400 feet on the W. and A. R. R. For terms, etc. Address AARON HAAS, 36 Alabama street. nov 25 4t

From the Cincinnati Press.

Mr. James Boyle, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is in the city. He will report the convention fully for his paper, and will spend a few days here in its interest.

The Clerk's Office.

Owing to the fact that this is election day and that tomorrow is Thanksgiving day, the office of the clerk of the superior court will be closed until next Friday.

SHOT IN THE BREAST.

MR. HENRY POPE SHOOTS COLONEL ALBERT HOWELL.

Mr. Pope Calls Colonel Howell a Liar, and is Knocked Down With an Ink Stand—Mr. Pope Then Enters the Ticket Office and Fires at Colonel Howell—The Ball Takes Effect.

Colonel Albert Howell was shot yesterday by Mr. Henry C. Pope.

Mr. Howell is in charge of the union ticket office, at the passenger depot. As he was standing at his window yesterday, Mr. Pope came to the window and said:

"When does the next State road train get in."

Mr. Howell said:

"I do not know their schedule. Their office is just across the way; you had better inquire of them."

"Well, you are paid to know their schedules."

"No, sir, I am not; I am not employed by that road at all."

"Then, what roads do you represent?"

Mr. Howell repeated the names of the roads represented in the union office, and added "I have nothing to do with the Western and Atlantic road."

Mr. Pope quickly replied:

"You are a damued liar, sir."

The words had hardly left his mouth when Mr. Howell seized an inkstand that was on the glassplate before him, and hurling it through the window struck Mr. Pope in the face and knocked him down. Mr. Pope jumped up quickly and run around to the side door of the ticket office and entered. There was

A THIN WIRE SCREEN

between himself and Mr. Howell, who turned as he heard him enter the door. They were standing, perhaps, three feet apart. Mr. Pope said:

"Did you strike me with that ink well?"

"I did, sir," Mr. Howell replied.

"When can we settle this matter?"

"We can settle it any time you say."

Instantly Mr. Pope struck a frantic blow with a heavy cane on top of the wire screen. The blow did not reach Mr. Howell, but the cane was hurled out of Mr. Pope's hand into the ticket office. In the meantime, perceiving that Mr. Pope had a pistol, Mr. Howell picked up a pistol that, according to custom, is kept on top of the money pile in the office. As Mr. Pope struck at him, Mr. Howell said:

"You must not do that, sir," and stood in the small apperture of the wire grating, with his pistol in his hand. Before he could raise his pistol Mr. Pope fired at him through the wire screen, in an oblique direction, with the pistol hardly two feet from his breast. The ball struck a piece of the wire of the grating, bored through a calendar and about thirty sheets of paper, which were hanging against the grating, then entered Mr. Howell's breast, crushed through his collar bone and buried itself in the flesh beyond. Mr. Howell.

FEELING THAT HE WAS SHOT,

raised his pistol and snapped it at Mr. Pope. He pulled the trigger again, and the pistol again snapped. By this time Mr. Word, who is Mr. Howell's assistant, had gone out of another door and entered the space in which Mr. Pope was standing. As he came in, he says, Mr. Pope turned and threatened to shoot him if he advanced. In the meantime he was, apparently, trying to shoot Mr. Howell again. Mr. Word was on him before either had time to think, caught his pistol hand firmly and held it until Policeman Porter came up, when Mr. Pope was taken out.

Mr. Howell was bleeding profusely, and walking out of his door stopped a hack, got in, and instructed the driver to hurry to Dr. Westmoreland's office. Upon reaching the office he stepped out of the hack and walked in, and pulling off his coat said, "I am shot."

Dr. Dan. Howell, who is his brother, at once laid him down on a couch, and called Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland. Mr. Howell's bloody vest and shirt was at once torn aside, and after washing the wound Dr. Westmoreland began to probe for the ball. About this time Captain E. P. Howell and Mr. Clarke Howell, brothers of the wounded man, Mr. Grady, and Dr. Walter A. Taylor had reached the office.

Dr. Westmoreland told them that the wound was not dangerous, and that he would soon have the ball out. After probing for some time, however, he discovered that what he at first thought was the ball was a piece of broken bone, and the ball had gone through the collar bone and was resting upon a large artery. This made the wound serious. He announced that he was unwilling to probe for the ball any further; that it was an exceedingly dangerous operation, and that it was much better to leave the ball where it was and trust to its encysting without fatal injury.

He recommended the immediate removal of Mr. Howell to his home and perfect quiet. A close carriage was called at once, Mr. Howell was wrapped up and conveyed to his home on corner of Wheat and Ivy streets.

WHAT DR. WESTMORELAND SAID.

Dr. Westmoreland called to see Mr. Howell shortly after he reached home, and made a thorough examination. He said:

"The case is a serious one. The ball has gone through the clavicle and is resting upon or near the sub-clavian artery. There is danger that there may be irritation, and a consequent rupture of the artery which would be the worst that could happen. I hope that perfect quiet will avoid such result, and that Mr. Howell will recover. The fact that the ball struck his collarbone saved his life, otherwise he would have been killed instantly. Its force must have been dulled by some intervening object or the collarbone would not have stopped it."

The ball, striking the wire grating and calendar and papers hanging against it, of course had impeded its speed, and must have prevented its being a fatal shot.

MR. HOWELL'S CONDITION.

Mr. Howell was resting quietly last night at a late hour. His brother, Dr. Dan Howell, was with him. He is having the very best possible attention, and his friends hope that he will pull through the next few days, which are dangerous.

The stick thrown across the grating by Mr. Pope is still in the possession of the ticket sellers. It is a large cane stick, and contains an Italian dirk over two feet long of the brightest steel and very sharp. It appears that the pistol picked up by Mr. Howell from his money pile was a five shooter, and only three barrels were loaded. When he pulled the trigger on Mr. Pope, after he himself had been shot, the hammer struck both times on the two empty barrels. This in all probability saved Mr. Pope.

Mr. R. C. Pope, the brother of Mr. Henry C. Pope, called at Dr. Westmoreland's office shortly after the occurrence, expressed his regret for what had happened, his sympathy for the wounded man and inquired particularly as to his condition.

Mr. Albert Howell was not permitted to make an extended statement, but said:

WHAT HE SAYS.

"I was never more astonished in my life than when Mr. Pope insulted me. I had never met him personally, and did not know him when he came to the window, and was never more polite to a man in my life. After his first inquiry I saw that he was irritated, and I was especially careful not to irritate him farther, but to answer him politely. He seemed, however, to be determined to get mad, and finally called me a damned liar. I could have shot him easily when he came into my office. I saw his pistol, and picked mine up, but made up my mind not to shoot him unless he raised his to shoot me. When he struck at me with his stick I simply said:

"'You must not do that.'

"I had no idea of shooting him, because I knew he could not seriously injure me with a stick, with the wire grating between us, and I did not feel it necessary to go to the extremity of shooting him. While I was thinking of this, and before I saw him raise his pistol, I heard the report, saw the flash, and felt that I was shot in the breast. I then raised my pistol, covered him and pressed the trigger, it snapped. I covered him again and pulled the trigger. He was then trying to shoot me again. About this time Mr. Word had seized his hand and I laid my pistol down. I did not expect him to attempt to shoot me through the grating, but thought he would come to the window, in front of which I was standing, waiting for him."

MR. POPE'S ARREST.

Immediately after arresting Mr. Pope, Officer Porter conducted him to police headquarters and surrendered him to Mr. Ryan, the station-house keeper. Mr. Pope was bleeding quite freely at the mouth and was complaining of great pain in his right hand, which he hurt when he struck at Mr. Howell with the cane. He objected to being locked up and was conducted to the chief's office, where Dr. Knott, in response to a call, examined his injuries. The doctor found that Mr. Pope's lip had been cut entirely in two by the lick with the ink stand, and that one tooth had been displaced. He also ascertained that Mr. Pope's right hand was considerably cut, and that the little finger was broken. Dr. Knott gave

THE NECESSARY SURGICAL ATTENTION

and then Mr. Pope was placed under guard and is yet being watched by special officers. His brother called to see him after he was arrested and remained with him nearly all day. Mr. James A. Gray, the attorney, was sent for and at once set about securing Mr. Pope's release.

The chief of police wanted to surrender the prisoner to the sheriff but Sheriff Thomas declined to receive him unless a warrant was sworn out. Last night about dark the chief swore out a warrant charging Mr. Pope with assault with intent to murder, and then Mr. Pope was turned over to Sheriff Thomas. By consent of the sheriff Mr. Pope went to his room at the Markham under guard of two special officers.

Mr. Pope declines to talk upon the subject further than to say that he regrets the trouble exceedingly and that Mr. Howell spoke quick to him. However, he did say:

"I want you to say that I was not drinking. The barrooms have been closed all day and I couldn't have gotten it if I had wanted it."

HIS ATTORNEY TALKS.

Mr. Gray was seen late last night and being asked in regard to the defense which Mr. Pope would make said:

"I have been so busily engaged during the afternoon and evening that I have had no chance to give a thought to the line of defense, in fact have not consulted fully with my client. However, you may say that Mr. Pope regrets exceedingly the necessity of the difficulty and is not disposed to shift any blame that can, when all the facts are made public, be attached to him in the matter. At the earliest moment possible we will be ready for trial and submit our case, when all investigation of its nature should be determined, with the courts. Mr. Pope is resting quietly at his room in the Markham house, and though his injuries are painful, still they are not serious. He will be prepared to go to trial in a few days."

DEATH OF A GOOD CITIZEN.

Mr. Marcus A. Bell Calmly Passes Away —A Sketch of His Life.

Mr. Marcus A. Bell, whose death was noted in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, was one of Atlanta's oldest and most esteemed citizens.

He came to Atlanta in 1848, and has resided here since that date until his death, half past one yesterday morning. In 1856 he married Miss Mary J. Hulsey, the daughter of Elijah and Charlotte Hulsey. At an early age Mr. Bell was admitted to the bar, but did not pursue the profession of the law many years, for, early in the history of the city he opened a real estate office, being, perhaps, the first real estate agent who established a regular business in Atlanta. He was actively engaged in this business, dealing in Atlanta realty exclusively for many years, and by his great energy and unbounded faith in the progress of the city, contributed largely to the increase of investment here during the decade succeeding the end of the war. Besides attracting many purchasers to our city during this period, he evidenced his belief in her future by his own investments, building a fine residence at the corner of Wheat and Collins streets, the storehouse at the corner of Alabama and Broad streets, which was at first used as the postoffice and as a theater, a part of the "Granite block" on Broad street; the large double storehouse corner Broad and Marietta streets, and other stores and residences in various portions of the city. The panic of 1873 reduced the values of Atlanta property to the lowest point they have ever reached, and it was in the general crash which prevailed all over the country then that he lost his large fortune. he selling and sacrificing all his central property to meet payments and debts contracted in large purchases of suburban lands. Since this period he has been engaged in selling and looking after the wild lands of lower and upper Georgia belonging to the estates of some one hundred decedents in the state, and perhaps had a more intimate knowledge of the timber and mineral districts of Georgia than any man in the state, having made numerous and extensive visits to these sections.

Socially, Mr. Bell was genial, generous, hospitable and kind, and possessed the confidence and esteem of many of the best men throughout the state. As a literary character Mr. Bell was well known. He wrote on morals, questions of timely character, and he was always among the first to use his pen on all matters in which Atlanta was interested.

Mr. Bell died the death of a Christian, quietly and in no seeming pain. He was surrounded by family and friends. He always expressed a firm belief in the immortality of the soul, and at the last said he had no fear of entering the world beyond. He had high ideas of morality, and true manhood was shown in every act of his daily life.

The funeral services will be held today at half past ten.

A DUEL WITH KNIVES.

Stephen Amos and Augustus Robinson Have a Very Lively Fight With Knives.

Augustus Robinson and Stephen Amos, two Georgia Pacific construction hands, fought a terrible duel with knives last night.

Both negroes were badly cut up, one of them probably seriously. About eleven o'clock Amos and Robinson left the train with which they were working near the old rolling mill and started to walk up town. The two negroes have been working together for months and have always been the best of friends. When the two negroes were near the Jones street bridge they met a negro woman, to whom they began talking. During the conversation the two men fell out and began fighting. After using fists awhile, they both drew knives and went to work. The battle was short, but during the time it went on, both negroes had their clothing cut off. Robinson's coat was cut into strips, while he was badly hacked about the arms and shoulders. Amos received two ugly gashes, one in the shoulder, which may prove dangerous.

Bella Moore in a Mountain Pink.

From the Little Rock Gazette.

"A Mountain Pink" is one of those popular dramas which so endear themselves to the theatergoers, and which gives occasion to many a thrilling scene and many a pathetic bit of character acting or comical impersonation. Of all this class of plays there are none which have become such general favorites as has the "Mountain Pink," and of all of the Sincerity Weeks who have appeared before the public, there are none who have won such a firm place as has Bella Moore, the charming little actress, who so well assumed the role last night. She is a pink of perfection, and every happy effort, each attractive little bit of acting was applauded to the echo.

A Hoop of Gold.

"A Hoop of Gold" renewed its triumph of last year. —Brooklyn Union.

"A Hoop of Gold" is one of the best plays of its class and has abundant dramatic material. The scenery is fine and the action of the play rapid.—Brooklyn Times.

"A Hoop of Gold" is an unusually good play and is certainly a pronounced success.—Boston Transcript.

Don't forget the grand matinee of Skipped by the Light of the Moon for ladies and children this afternoon at 2. Matinee prices.

Miscellaneous.

STILSON,
RELIABLE GOODS, FAIR DEA
53 Whitehall Street,

MY STO
FALL AND WIN
IS COMPLETE IN A
SUITS FOR MEN, B
IN GREAT
I WILL NOT B
GEORGE MUSE,

ASK FOR AND USE DRU
"J. T." or Big Chunk and
THE ONLY GENUINE
AND DON'T YOU
REISER & STERN, GUCKENHEIMER & SON, } SAVANNAH.

Money to Loan.

LOANS!
I have received n otice fro a client that he has
Sixty Thousand Dollars
TO LOAN!
—ON CHOICE—
CENTRAL REAL ESTATE
—In this City.—
Loans made for five years and at greatly reduced rates.
C. P. N. BARKER,
31 1-2 Peachtree.
nov—d 1m un muse n r m.

Confections.

5000 DOLLARS
Worth of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods to be opened in a few days, and sold at less than the cost to manufacture them, by
NUNNALLY & RAWSON.
We manufacture fresh every day, for our wholesale and retail departments, absolutely pure
Chocolate Creams,
Crystalized Fruits,
Nut Bon Bons
Caramels,
Marshmallows,
and every variety of confectionery. We have an elegant line of embossed boxes that we give with each pound of candy, and a great many novelties never seen in Atlanta before.
NO FANCY PRICES ASKED.
NUNNALLY & RAWSON,
nov 22 1m 36 Whitehall Street.

A Grand Discovery.

I have spent three hundred and fifty dollars for the treatment of blood poison, which I contracted about three years ago. It certainly was money thrown away, for I received no permanent benefit. Mercury and potash would partially heal up the large sores on my legs, but they would break out again. Swift's Specific has healed up these sores entirely and perfectly cured me. S. S. S. is a grand discovery, and there is doubt of it being the only remedy which will permanently cure blood poison.
JOHN MACK.
Nov. 21, 1885. 211 W. 40th St., New York.
Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free.
The Swift's Specific Co., drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 157 W. 23d St., New York.

Jarvis & Robertson, late Wm. L. Jarvis, carriage manufactory, 44, 46 and 48 Line street, near Pryor. Fine carriages and specialties in new designs of sewing machine wagons and other business vehicles. sun, mon, tue, wed and sun.

All business men in favor of prohibition are earnestly requested to close their establishments during the day, to allow themselves and their employes full opportunity to vote and work.

Not Prohibited.

If you rent our iron and glass front store, 50x120, suitable for wholesale or retail, in the very heart of Birmingham. Also two stores, 25x120, similarly located. Address Wilson & Ingram, Birmingham, Ala. 7t

L. B. Davis, auctioneer, Frank Lester, assignee, of the stock of Emory Lovejoy. I will close out the stock of art goods at auction on Thursday next, the 26th instant, 10 o'clock, at the old stand, corner of Peachtree and Marietta, consisting principally of those beautiful engravings, all of which are very choice goods. The ladies are especially invited.

A Good Hotel.

Elsewhere is published the card of the Hawkins house, at Americus, G. H. Tommey, proprietor. This one of the best hotels in southern Georgia, new and well furnished. Special attention given to traveling men.

Fireworks at Nunnally & Rawson's.

On Thursday, 26th, at 10 a. m., will close out at auction Emory Lovejoy's elegant stock of mouldings and fine engravings. Ladies invited.
FRANK LESTER, Assignee. L. B. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

Miscellaneous.

JEWELER.
LING AND BOTTOM PRICES,
Atlanta, Georgia.
CK OF
TER CLOTHING
LL DEPARTMENTS.
OYS AND CHILDREN
VARIETY.
E UNDERSOLD.
38 Whitehall Street.

MMOND'S HORSE-SHOE,
Natural Leaf Tobacco.
NATURAL LEAF.
FORGET IT!
TANNER, CURIER & HEATH, ATLANTA.

Wall Paper, Stationery, Etc.

WALL PAPER.
Elegant Goods. Fine Artists. Low Prices. For Artistic Designs go to THORNTON'S.
Lincrusta Walton a Specialty.
PICTURE FRAMES
Large Stock Arriving.
All Orders Filled Low.
REGILDING OLD FRAMES A SPECIALTY.
STATIONERY.
The best stock in the state to select from. Bankrupt and forced sale goods. Try me.
A visit to my elegant store at No. 28 Whitehall will be a pleasure as well as profitable to any one wishing goods in my line. I occupy the basement, first and second floors, all filled with Staple and Fine Wall Paper, Picture Frames and Stationery. E. H. THORNTON,
oct4—d1y 7p nu muse 28 Whitehall Street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.
McKeldin & Carlton,
35 Peachtree Street.

New stock of fine shoes. Ladies' English Waukenphanst shoes. Our imported shoes from 'Drial et Cie, Paris, are the finest ever brought south. Boy's, Misses and Children's Shoes of all kinds, best school shoes made. We have the best $2.00 and $3.00 shoes for men and ladies ever offered to the trade of Atlanta. Fine silk, stiff and soft hats in all new styles. Largest stock of shoes and slippers in the city.
McKELDIN & CARLTON,
35 Peachtree st,

Notice.

Whereas: A popular election is to take place in the city of Atlanta on the 25th of November instant, attended with circumstances of somewhat more than usual conditions of excitement or confusion; and, whereas, the reputation of Atlanta for peace is essential to her good name; and it being deemed of the utmost importance that sobriety should exist on the day of that election.

And, whereas, it is enacted in the laws of the state of Georgia, code, section 4570, that "Any person who shall sell, give or furnish any spirituous, intoxicating or malt liquors to any person, in any quantity whatever, within two miles of any precinct in this state, on days of election, either state, county or municipal, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as prescribed in section 4310 of this code * * *."

Therefore, resolved: That this board call on all liquor dealers, of every kind, either wholesale or retail, and all other dealers, and all persons whomsoever in said city, to observe said law; and it is especially and strictly enjoined on the chief, and all the officers and patrolmen of the police force of said city to enforce said law in letter and spirit, from midnight of the 24th until after midnight of the 25th instant, and cause to be arrested and prosecuted all persons found violating the same.

Resolved, second, That this board respectfully request co-operation herein and similar action by the state and county authorities holding the said election at precincts outside the city.

W. T. GOLDSMITH, Secretary B. P. C. AMOS FOX, Chairman B. P. C.

All business men in favor of prohibition are earnestly requested to close their establishments during the day, to allow themselves and their employes full opportunity to vote and work.

Revival of the Business Outlook Southward.

The business outlook throughout the south and west is very bright, harvests have been abundant, the public health free from even the ordinary maladies, and prosperity has brought an increased patronage to the Louisana State Lottery on account of its well established character for honest management under the sole direction of Generals G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va. On Tuesday, Dec. 15th, 1885, the 187th monthly and the grand semi-annual drawing will scatter $522,500 all over to holders of tickets at $10 or fraction of tenths at $1 each. All information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., on application.

Grand matinee of Skipped by the Light of the Moon this afternoon at 2. It's funny, very, very, very funny. Matinee prices.

Clothing.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO

Tailor-Made, Form Fitting
OVERCOATS AND SUITS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
MEN'S OVERCOATS!
All Wool, $5 to $25.
MEN'S SUITS,
All Wool, $7 to $25.
BOY'S SUITS,
$3.50 to $15.
BOY'S OVERCOATS,
$3.50 to $12.
—OUR—
Underwear and Hosiery
Cannot be Equalled.
FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Scarf Pins, Cuffs and Collars, the largest in the city.
JAS. A. ANDERSON & Co.,
41 Whitehall Street.

BLOCK'S
GOLD MEDAL
COFFEE!
Roasted daily of the choicest Golden Rio, free from glazing and all impurities. It is warranted the
BEST, FRESHEST AND PUREST
Put up in one pound packages. For sale by retail grocers. su & we

HAVE YOU MONEY TO INVEST?
If so, do not be satisfied with low rates of interest when you can have
EIGHT PER CENT NET.
WITH YPUR MONEY SECURED BY A FIRST mortgage upon some of the choicest real estate in the city of Atlanta; or if preferred, the best farm lands in the state of Georgia, worth in every instance three times the amount loaned. I have been exclusively engaged in the special business of negotiating this class of loans for twenty years in the northwest (state of Iowa) up to 1880, and since 1881 here in Atlanta.
Complete abstracts of title by competent attorneys and all interest and principal collected without a cent of expense to lenders. I use coupon notes, making them as convenient as government bonds. Investors are invited to call and have a talk, whether they desire to invest or not. Testimonials from people who have loaned through me for years are on file in my office. C. P. N. BARKER,
31½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.

The officers of the Central and Atlanta and West Point railroads have kindly tendered to the commissioners of Fulton county an engine, train and crew, to be employed in transporting voters today between Atlanta, West End, and East Point, free of charge. The train will run by the following schedule, the Atlanta starting point being at the Central railroad freight depot, Mitchell street crossing. This train will have no rights as against delayed trains on the Central and Atlanta and West Point railroads.

Leave Atlanta.	Arrive East Point
No. 1, 9:30 am	9:50 am
No. 3, 10:30 am	10:50 am
No. 5, 11:55 am	12:15 pm
No. 7, 2:30 pm	2:55 pm
Leave East Point	**Arrive Atlanta.**
No. 2, 10:00 am	10:25 am
No. 4, 11:10 am	11:35 am
No. 6, 12:30 pm	12:55 pm
No. 8, 3:10 pm	3:35 pm

By consent of the officers of the Central and Atlanta and West Point railroads.
L. P. GRANT,
Chairman of Com'rs.

BANK NOTICE.

ATLANTA, GA., November 25, 1885.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, BEING A NATIONAL holiday, the undersigned banks will be closed. Papers falling due on that day are due and payable on Wednesday, November 25th.
THE ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK,
GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK.
2t

All business men in favor of prohibition are earnestly requested to close their establishments during the day, to allow themselves and their employes full opportunity to vote and work.

Frank Lester, assignee, will close out at auction all the pictures of Mr. Lovejoy, corner Peachtree and Marietta, on Thursday next, 26th instant, at 10 o'clock. Ladies invited. L. B. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

Fireworks at Nunnally & Rawson's.

$100 reward will be paid for the capture and delivery, in sixty days from this date, for Dan Platt, a convict, who escaped from my camp at Stone Mountain. He is about 5½ feet high, yellow, weight about 140 pounds, scar over right eye, some teeth out in front. Came from Douglas county.
Nov. 24, 1885. 7p T. J. JAMES.

Lagomarsino will send to any address one pound superfine chocolate and nut bons bons, on receipt of 40 cents, five pounds $1.75. 1m

Fall Trade 1885.

McBRIDE & CO.,

CROCKERY, CHINA, CLOCKS,

SHOWCASES,

House Furnishing Goods,

LARGEST STOCK

LOWEST PRICES IN THE SOUTH,

32 Wall Street, Opposite Carshop.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, NOV. 24, 9:00 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment, time at each place named.

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	29.88	40		NW	8	.00	Clear
Savannah	29.97	47		N	9	.00	Fair
Jacksonville	30.78	48		NW	14	.00	Clear
Montgomery	29.97	39	29	NW	14	.00	Fair
New Orleans	30.12	47	35	N	15	.00	Clear
Galveston	30.35	51	40	N	12	.09	Hazey

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of Observation.							
6:00 a m	29.96	29	28	NW	7	.00	Clear
10:00 a m	30.01	40	26	NW	11	.00	Fair
2:00 p m	29.99	41	25	NW	20	.00	Clear
6:00 p m	30.04	37	24	NW	19	.00	Cloudy
9:00 p m	30.06	36	24	NW	15	.00	Cloudy

Maximum ther..... 43.0
Minimum ther..... 32.0
Total rain fall..... .00

"THE OLD BOOK STORE."

138 Marietta St., opposite Opera House.

Offers a Dictionary, handsomely bound, new, latest edition, 32,000 words, also containing a miniature Encyclopedia, 670 illustrations from store 20c.; by mail 25c. Cheapest and best book in the world; for sale only by "OLD BOOK STORE." 5,000 Elegant Christmas Books, very cheap.

Meetings.

The all-day prayer meeting at First Baptist and Trinity churches. Today there will be an all-day prayer service held at First Baptist and Trinity churches. Leaders have been appointed for every hour. Women of Atlanta, let us wait this day on the Lord in prayer that He will give success to the righteous cause. Ministers and all other persons are asked to be present when they can.

Business Houses to Close Tomorrow.

All business men in favor of prohibition are earnestly requested to close their establishments during election day, for the purpose of allowing themselves and their employes full opportunity to vote and work. A large number of houses have already agreed to close, and this notice is for those upon whom the committee, detailed for the purpose by the Central Prohibition committee, have failed to call.

PERSONAL.

JUDGE JOHN I. HALL, of Griffin, is in the city.

CHARLES H. CROMWELL, of Montgomery, general freight and passenger agent of the Western railroad of Alabama, and of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, is at the Kimball.

W. H. HIDELL and W. W. Martin, of Rome, are in the city.

C. HARTSON, of Napa, Cal., and A. D. Hathoway, Fulsom, Cal., are guests at the Kimball.

T. K. LESLIE, who has been confined to his room in the Kimball for nearly three weeks from spinal troubles, resulting from a railroad accident last July, is able to be down stairs again.

ELLA AND DEDIE FOREACRE will be at Mrs. Ballard's, 143 Peachtree street, until December.

MISS NETA D. EATHAM left on Sunday afternoon to be present at the marriage of Miss Zula Brooks, of Brookhaven, Miss., to Mr. Charlie Malone, of Atlanta.

PRESIDENT I. S. HOPKINS, D. D., of Emory college, is in the city.

MISS ROSALIE WILLET, daughter of Professor J. E. Willet, of Macon, and a member of the Senior class in LaGrange Female college, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. A. Davis, Jr., at 318 Whitehall street

REV. R. J. BIGHAM, pastor Sixth Methodist Church, will leave the city today, for conference, at Newnan. This closes Mr. Bigham's second year in the pastorate of above church. Under his ministry the membership has increased in numbers more than in any year of its history, and his people think they could be sent no better preacher or pastor.

AT THE KIMBALL: C. Hartson, California; A. D. Hotoway, Colorado; W. E. Jenkins, Baltimore; S. F. Brown New York; H. V. Washington, Macon; G. Hardidge, Savannah; G. L. Hindes, Baltimore; J. H. Thomas, Nashville; G. H. Whitehead, Savannah; A. O. Young, Benjamin S. Speer, J. H. Harrison, J. G. Jones, New York; W. B. Hudson, Griffin; W. S. Johnson Virginia; J. C. Beard, M. B. C. Co.; J. H. Adams, Eutention, Ga.; Frank Johnson, Harrisburg, Pa.; J. S. Stewart, Oxford, Ga.; W. Wanting and wife, Fred. Semex, Walter Semex, Miss Dollie Thurman, Miss Hattie Gray, Chas. Hogan, H. C. Browning, Chas. Regmond, Chas. Voigt and W. P. Stone and wife (skipped by the Light of the Moon); S. T. Hamilton, Sanford, Fla.; J. C. Ruther, Macon; A Elton, New York; Cland Estes, Gainesville; J. Schiess, N. J. Payne, Baltimore; S. Iglehart, Evansville, Ind.; J. P. Carson, Richmond, Va.; Chas. S. Arnold and wife, Staunton, Va.; J. H. Addison, Richmond, Va.; Jas. T. Blount, Macon; J. M. Brechobald, St. John; M. W. Martin, Rome; P. S. Baring, Macon; R. H. Desmond, New York; A. B. Sims, Covington; J. T. DeJarnett, Eatonton, Ga.; Mrs. W. R. Hunt, J. B. Ridney, Philadelphia; Mrs. R. C. Tilley, Cave Springs; James R. Ellerson, Danville, Va.; John T. Hall, Griffin; C. H. Cromwell-Montgomery, Ala.; H. S. Cason, Chicago; W. E. Sunday, Virginia; J. J. Hobby, Dandree, E. Town; H. C. Collins, St. Louis; C. Dunning, Brunswick; Thomas G. Eaton, St. Paul, Minnesota; Louis Rawmell, Charleston, S. C.; W. H. Hidell and wife, Rome Ga.; Jas. Bogle, Cincinnati; W. H. Chapman, Alexandria, Va.; W. C. Glenn, Dalton, Ga.; A. J. Johnson, Cartersville; M. Calloway, Oxford, Ga.; C. T. Ardy, Macon; Thomas Farr, Little Rock, Ark.; W. D. Scott, H. Patzel, New York; C. R. DeLeon, Cuba; J. C. Kingsland, Fassett, Pa.; A. Freedman, Paducth, Ky.; J. B. Hencke, Miss A. C. Hencke, Boston; F. D. Allen, Ala.; Y. P. Marshall, Lynchburg; R. Morrison, Chattanooga, Tenn; C. G. Grosse, Cuba; W. E. Mewell, Cuba; P. A. Denham, Ky.; A. W. Torbot, Monroe, Ga.; J. Stone, N. Y.; W. B. Randle, Ark.; Ark.; R. Smith, Macon; C. F. Langdon, Chicago; A. Downs, E. F. Grandson, Mrs. L. Jordan, Macon; L. Rhindart, Tenn.; H. P. Myers, Savannah; J. E. Williams, Ga.; J. H. Asmuck, New York; E. Satther, Baltimore; J. T. Marlow, New Orleans, La.; D. M. Ivey, Nashville, Tenn.; James Powell, New York; H. S. Harwood, Norfolk; Mrs. K. P. Hampton, Louisville; W. G. Solomons, Macon; Thomas O'Connor, Jr., Brunswick; D. A. Annoskf; J. B. Williams, J. C. Pinkerton, D. A. Keating, Macon.

The Winter Evening Club.

This excellent organization held its third reception Monday evening at the residence of Captain and Mrs. W. D. Grant, on Peachtree street, and a most enjoyable meeting it was. About thirty members were present, and Captain and Mrs. Grant contributed by their genial hospitality to the pleasure of the evening. A full account of the reception will appear in next Sunday's issue.

Ladies' and children's matinee of Skipped by the Light of the Moon this afternoon at 2. Matinee prices.

166 and 68 Whitehall and 1 to 15 Hunter Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

THE LARGEST STORE IN THE SOUTH.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

IMPORTERS

Dry Goods, Millinery, Carpets, Shoes, and Dress Making.

We are now in our new store with plenty of room and facilities equal to any house in the United States.

We have the Largest and Most Elegant Stock ever bought by us.

Our Silks, Velvets, French Novelties, Woolens, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Table Linens, Towels, Laces, etc., etc., are new and in the VERY LATEST STYLES.

IN LADIES CLOAKS WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK, ALL THE NEW STYLES. Also a full line of Cloak Material with Trimmings to match.

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF MILLINERY EVER SHOWN HERE. Miss Holroyd, our manager in this department, will be glad to meet our trade and especially her friends.

CARPETS JUST RECEIVED. PRICES DOWN. New and Stylish Patterns, never seen in this market, just opened with Rugs to match. With our enormous stock and our increased facilities we can and will sell regardless of others prices.

SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS.—None but the very best and every pair guaranteed as represented, with full and complete line in Rubber Goods for the winter.

In our Dress Making, as in every other Department of our business, our facilities are equal to any and we leave to the public to judge of our efforts to meet the demands of our trade. [Agents Butterick's Patterns.] CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

A WARM SESSION.

The Board of Police Commission Have a Called Session.

At the request of Mayor Hillyer the board of police commission convened in called session yesterday afternoon at four o'clock.

The entire board were present.

Mayor Hillyer stated that he had requested the meeting so that board might examine the situation as it then presented itself and take such action as was deemed necessary.

Commissioner English read a series of resolutions adopted day before yesterday at the joint session of the prohibition and anti-prohibition committees. In these resolutions the committees called upon the mayor as the chief executive of the city to see that the police department prevents any conflict on the day of election.

After reading the resolutions Commissioner English offered a resolution declaring the resolutions of the joint session the sentiment of the board.

Commissioner Stephens moved that the word mayor in the resolution be stricken and that the word chief of police be substituted.

Commissioner English objected to this change, saying that the mayor was the chief executive of the city, and as such had control of the police department.

Just here Mayor Hillyer was called from the chamber.

Commissioner Stephens replied to Commissioner English's remarks and urged the adoption of his motion to amend. He said that Mayor Hillyer was a pronounced temperance man, that he had made temperance speeches during the present campaign, and that he was considered a partisan. He was unwilling to place the police force under the mayor's control as he would then be in position to use the force to advantage of his cause if he felt so disposed.

Commissioner English denied that Mayor Hillyer would do any such thing as Commissioner Stephens insinuated.

Here Mayor Hillyer returned and heard from Commissioner English's talk what Commissioner Stephens had said.

Commissioner Stephens disclaimed any intention to reflect upon Mayor Hillyer and made his statement as an illustration.

Commissioner Goldsmith concurred with Commissioner English.

Commissioner Jones thought with Mr. Stephens that the chairman of the board was the proper person to represent and direct the force as the force was under the board.

Commissioner English held that the board in itself amounted to nothing, and that the mayor had control of the police department.

Commissioner Stephens read from the code and charter in support of his position.

The question grew warm and was finally disposed of by the adoption of a resolution directing the chairman of the board to act with the mayor.

At the last session of the board Commissioner English introduced a resolution directing the disposition of the force on election days. The resolution was called for during the session yesterday. By it Captain Crim will be at the court house from five this morning until six this evening with fifteen men, and Captain Manley will be at Tallulah engine house from five to three with ten men.

A FRIGHTENED HORSE

Commences His Run on Mitchell Street and Winds up on a Trestle.

There was a frightful runaway on Mitchell street yesterday morning, about half-past ten o'clock.

A gentleman named Herndon was out driving one of Mr. Jim Latham's horses, attached to which was a light traveling wagon.

Just as he was opposite the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad depot, the front axle of the buggy suddenly broke and let the body down on the ground, the jar and suddenness of which caused the horse to become frightened and to run away.

The gentleman did all he could to check the animal, but the horse got faster as the man endeavored to stop him, and as he reached the corner of Mitchell and Elliott streets, the driver was thrown violently out, and was bruised up considerably. Then the animal had everything to himself, and made time. When he reached Elliott street he took down it, on one side of which was a long train of box-cars. A two-mule dray was at the end of Hunter street, being loaded with lumber, against which the horse ran, leaving a piece of the wagon, then taking down the railroad, he followed right along on the very edge of the embankment, which must be at least twenty feet high, and striking against a pile of lumber, leaving another piece of the vehicle, then against a car, leaving another piece, then a box water sewer, leaving still another piece, and then on, striking two iron switch rods, both of which were solid one and one-half inch pieces in circumference, breaking both of them, and finally reaching the trestle which crosses Rhodes street, the last of the buggy was left, on the very edge of the trestle, which is forty feet high, or more. But the horse did not stop here. He took right up the track, crossing the trestle at a 2:10 gait, not seeming to care what risk he was running in crossing the trestle. The last seen of him he was still on the move up the East Tennessee track, and if he doesn't stop for refreshments, there is no saying where he is by this time.

A summing up of the buggy that was left tells the following tale:

Four of the wheels smashed to atoms, the shafts gone, the dashboard knocked out of shape so that it is of no more account, the body considerably disfigured, and the harness torn up.

The gentleman who was driving is considerably hurt. When he fell from the buggy he only missed striking a telephone pole a few inches.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARP.

The Car of the Fish Commission to be Here Tomorrow.

The national fish commission is now at its work of distributing fish to various parts of the country. The special car which is laden with supplies for this section will arrive in Atlanta tomorrow at noon and remain here long enough to complete the distribution of carp for Georgia. Carp culture in this state has been so successful that the demand for this fish is great, coming from all parts of the state. All applications for carp which have been made from Georgia have been filed at the fish commission in Washington. The officials in charge of the car which comes to Atlanta will have a list of these applications, and it is thought that there will be enough young carp to supply every citizen of Georgia who has asked for them.

ALL THROUGH DIXIE.

Jacksonville, Fla., has contracted for another artesian well.

At Liberty, Texas, John Watson, charged John Swilley with cow stealing. Swilley shot Watson dead and left town.

The change of gauge on the southern railroads in the spring will give a boom to several Chattanooga factories.

Next year the university of Nashville will celebrate its centenary.

HIRSCH BROS.

OUR BOOM IN TRADE!

We have now in stock and daily receiving

THE LARGEST AND HANDSOMEST

STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

EVER SHOWN IN THIS MARKET.

Our Merchant Tailoring Department is replete with all the

NOVELTIES AND ELEGANT STYLES

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42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

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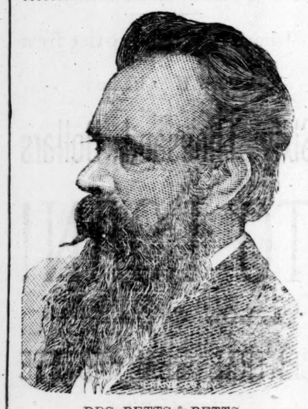

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W. H. Betts, M. D., the consulting physician, is the oldest, most successful, best known specialist in the world. A graduate from four medical colleges, twenty-five years experience and extensive practice in England, France and America, and has secured a world-wide reputation in the treatment and cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases, embracing Seminal Weakness (resulting from indiscretions, lost manhood and abuses of the system.)

☞Our remedies act quickly and cure permanently.

Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal losses night emissions, losses of vital power, sleeplessness, despondency, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, blue before the eyes, lassitude, languor, gloominess, depression of spirits, aversion to society, easily discouraged, lack of confidence, dull, listless, unfit for study or business and finds life a burden—

☞ Safely, permanently and privately cured.

Blood and Skin diseases, Syphilis, a disease most horrible in its results, completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, fever sores, blotches, pimples, ulcers, pains in the head and bones, Syphilitic sore throat, mouth and tongue, Glandular enlargements of the neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., etc., permanently cured when others have failed.

Urinary, Kidney and Bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, frequency of urinating, urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

Drs. B. & B., address those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study or marriage. Remarkable cures effected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiment or failure. Parties treated by mail or express in any part of the world. Charges moderate and curable cases guaranteed. Send for list of questions and Guide to Health. Enclose stamps.

Address, W. H. BETTS, M. D.,
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Containing no mineral or other injurious ingredient, it is entirely harmless for infants and children of all ages, and is equally effective for grown persons.

DOSE SMALL, ACTION PROMPT, EFFECT COMFORTING.

For Constipation, Bile, Hemorrhoids, Cerebral Congestion, Sick Headche, Drowsiness, Indisposition, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, Indigestion, Sallow or Bad Complexion, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in Mouth, Disordered Stomach, Complaints of Children, and Liver, Stomach and Bowel ailments generally, it is unequaled.

Absolutely safe for delicate and nursing women. Taken eagerly by infants and children.

25 AVERAGE DOSES FOR 25 CENTS.

Ask for **Liquid Tropic-fruit Laxative.** Price 25 cts.; 5 bottles, express paid, $1. Lozenge form, 25 and 50 cts. per box. Liquid best and cheapest. Sold by druggists. Depot, 9 Day Street, New York.

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Weak, Nervous Invalids, and others Seeking Health, Strength and Energy, are advised to send for the "Electric Review," a large illustrated journal published for free distribution.

It treats on health, hygiene, physical culture and medical subjects, and is a complete encyclopædia of information for suffering humanity afflicted with long standing, chronic, nervous, exhausting and painful diseases.

Young men and others who suffer from nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, premature decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Thousands of dollars saved nervous-debility sufferers and others by the advice given. If in need of medical aid or counsel, read it before investing in medicines or appliances of any description, and you will save time, money and disappointment.

Address for free copy, The Electric Review, 1164 Broadway, New York.

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Corsets, 1 20 & DRYE, Guaranteed not to come Unlaced.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

G has taken the back seat in the sales of flour since the introduction and has given the general satisfaction.

AUBREY MILLS, Paris, Tex.

G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the Mildew.

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The Stone Mountain Granite and Railway Company

Have recently added all of the necessary machinery, and are now making a specialty of mantels, monuments, tombs, coping and all descriptions of cemetery work. Work guaranteed, equal to any procured elsewhere, and at prices which will prove satisfactory to purchasers. Parties contemplating erecting monuments are requested to confer with us and we will submit designs from which they can select one approximating in cost the amount they wish to expend. We confidently refer to the Kimball House Co., Constitution Publishing Co., O. E. Fuller, H. G. Hubbt, or to other contracts executed by us as an evidence of the skill of our workmen.

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SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

Estimates promptly made from plans and specifications. Address

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PLAIN, OIL PRESSED and MOULDED BRICK A SPECIALTY.

Samples and prices furnished on application.
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GRANT WILKINS,

Civil Engineer and Contracting Agent.

Bridges, Roofs and Turn-Tables.

Iron Work for Buildings, Jails, etc.

Substructures and Foundations a Specialty. Specifications, Plans and Estimates Furnished on Application. d&w

A. P. TRIPOD,

Painters' Supplies,

WINDOW GLASS

Lubricating Oils, Etc.

13 BROAD STREET.

Look, Cut Prices —ON— White and Decorated China:

White China Tea	Plates	75c.	set,	worth	$1.25
" "	Breakfast "	$1.00	"	"	1.50
" "	Dinner "	1.25	"	"	2.00
" "	Cups and Saucers	$1.25	"	"	2.25
Decorated China	"	1.25	"	"	2.25
" "	"	2.50	"	"	3.50
" "	Plates, fancy, 20c. each.				
" "	Chamber Sets,	$5.00	"	"	6.50
" "	China Tea Sets,	5.50	"	"	8.00
" "	Dinner Sets 125 pes,	20.00	"	"	25.00

Fancy Lamps at Your Own Price!

Hand Painted Glassware in all colors.
Latest Designs in Fancy Goods.
The handsomest line of CARLSBAD WARE ever brought to Atlanta.
Headquarters for Bridal Presents.
Merchants, now is your time to buy LOW.

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Picture Frames, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ART NOVELTIES.

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Wood Carpet and Solid Parquet Floors, 3-8 and 7-8 inch.

Borders for Rugs, Wholesale and Retail.

WILLIAM HANNAM & CO., 203 Fifth avenue, New York. Send 2 cent stamp for designs and prices. sats monds&weds

Dry Goods.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

39 and 41 Peachtree street.

Our Mr. Dougherty returned from New York on the 13th inst. He went there for the purpose of buying our second stock this season. He was there at the right time and struck the market exactly on the edge. And we say without fear of opposition from any house in the south that we are showing many lines of goods which are full 25 per cent less than any house in Atlanta will sell the same quality of goods for. You may think this a little boastful, but it is not; we are simply telling you what we are doing, and below are the figures to prove it. Bring this advertisement with you and your confidence is ours.

38c per yard for a beautiful gray and brown mixed Waterproof, 56 inches wide. 40c per yard for a blue gray Waterproof, 56 inches wide; will make beautiful suit; there are only two cases of the above goods, and when these are sold you will get no more of them.

We have one case more of those 25c ladies' white knit Undershirts; they are loose, but all perfect and all sizes; if they were regular and packed in boxes they would cost you 50c.

25c for a gentleman's splendid white Ribbed Undershirt.

25c. for a Misses' white knit undervest, size 16 to 34. They are choice goods, all perfect.

25c. a pair for drawers to match. These are the kind of bargains we speak of. They are simply cheap at 50c. each.

6¼c. for a superb quality of bright dress plaid ginghams.

Splendid 4-4 seaIsland for 5 and 6¼c per yard.

A grand good 4-4 bleaching for 5 and 6¼c per yard.

10 and 12½c. for an elegant gray and brown twilled flannel, all wool filling. We sold the same goods last season for 15 and 20c. per yard.

15c. for beautiful plain red flannel. All clean nice wool.

7½c. for an elegant pure linen towel, 18 by 37 inches, and 10c. a Huck and Damask towel, good enough for a queen.

We are determined to do business, as you see from the above prices.

65, 75 and $1.00 for large bed comforts, good quality.

25c. for a beautiful all wool opera, flannel, all colors.

Good 10-4 white blankets for $1 and $1.25 a pair, better goods in proportion.

10 and 15c for real nice shoulder shawls.

3½c and 5c for elegant calicos.

50, 60 and 75c for a good, black, gros grain dress silk.

25c per yard for beautiful colored satins in all shades.

5, 7½ and 20c for worsted Dress Plaids; this is no price for such goods, but we bought them at a little over half their value.

40c for a beautiful Plaid dress goods, 48 inches wide.

20c for a splendid Cashmere, all colors, 36 inches wide.

Now is the time to buy dress goods. In fact, since our last stock came in we are selling many lines of dress goods at but little over half former prices.

25c for a good Corset.

75c for a superb five hook Kid Glove, all colors and black.

Some big drives in ladies and misses Hose.

10c for a handkerchief. This is the big sensation. On Monday morning we will show the handsomest line of 10c handkerchiefs ever shown in this country. They consist of ladies hemmed and hemstitched, beautifully embroidered in elegant designs, plain white and colored borders, also gentlemen's plain white and colored borders. You have paid 20 and 25c this season for hankerchiefs inferior to the cheapest in this lot. We bought them as a job, because they were out of order, but they are every one perfect and clean.

Shoes and Cloaks.

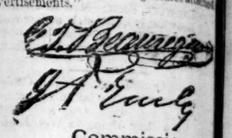
Don't buy these goods until you examine ours, for we know that we can save you money. Let us insist again that you bring this price list with you.

Louisiana State Lottery.

L. S. L.

Capital Prize $150,000

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

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SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Pres. State National Bank.
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Over Half a Million Distributed.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

Incorporated in 1868 for twenty-five years by Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote, its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly.

It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distributions:

187th Grand Monthly —AND THE— Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 15th 1885.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La., and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize $150,000

NOTICE—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves Five Dollars. Fifths Two Dollars. Tenths One Dollar.

List of Prizes:

1 Capital prize of		$150,000
1 Grand prize of		50,000
1 Grand prize of		20,000
2 Large prizes of		10,000
4 Large prizes of		5,000
20 Prizes of		1,000
50	"	500
100	"	300
200	"	200
600	"	100
1000	"	50

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation prizes of		200
100	"	100
100	"	75
2,279 Prizes amounting to		

Applications for rates to clubs should be only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary letters. Currency by express (all sums of $5 and upwards, at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans.

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THE ABOVE IS OUR ONLY PLACE OF BUSINESS.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

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NONE GENUINE

UNLESS BEARING OUR PATENTED TRADE-MARK METALLIC SEAL, ATTACHED TO THE STRONG CANVAS, AS IN THE CUT.

THE

VOL. XVIII.

HENDRICKS'S DEATH

The Death of the Vice President in Indianapolis.

FOUND DEAD BY HIS WIFE

Who Had Left Him Alive but a Few Minutes Before.

THE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT

All Classes Grieving Over the National Misfortune.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 25.—Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks died suddenly at his home today at five o'clock.

THOMAS ANDREW HENDRICKS was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7th, 1819. In 1822 his father settled in Shelby county, Indiana. Thomas graduated in South Hanover college in 1841, studied law at Chambersburg, Pa., was admitted to the bar there in 1843, and returned to Indiana to practice. In 1848 he was a member of the legislature, and in 1850 a delegate to the state constitutional convention. From 1851 to 1855 he represented the Indianapolis district in congress, from 1855 to 1859 was commissioner of the General Land office, and from 1863 to 1869 was a member of the United State senate, in which he was regarded as the democratic leader.

In the democratic national convention of 1868, in New York, he was strongly supported for the nomination to the presidency. As candidate for governor of Indiana he was defeated in 1860 and 1868, but was elected in 1872 for the term ending January 1, 1877. He continued the practice of law until his election as governor.

While governor of the state, he was nominated by the national democratic convention which met in St. Louis, in 1876, as a candidate for the vice presidency, on the ticket with Samuel J. Tilden. This ticket received a majority of the votes cast for that election, and was fairly entitled to a majority of the votes of the electoral college, but was counted out by a republican returning board, which gave to Hayes and Wheeler, the republican candidates, the votes of Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, each of which had gone democratic, but were counted republican, on the charge of fraud at the ballot boxes. This gave the offices to Hayes and Wheeler by a vote of 185 to 184.

Governor Hendricks, retired to private life, but in July 1884, he was nominated again for the vice-presidency, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, by the national democratic convention which met in Chicago. Cleveland and Hendricks were elected in November 1884, defeating Blaine and Logan, the republican nominees. They entered upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices March 4th, 1885.

Particulars of His Death.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 25.—Mr. Hendricks died this afternoon at 5 p.m., under circumstances that were particularly distressing to his family and friends, insomuch as they had not anticipated a fatal termination of his brief illness, and nobody was with him when the end came. He returned from Chicago Saturday last, and since then had been complaining somewhat of a pain in his head and breast, but nothing serious was thought of it. Last night he and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception given at the residence of the Hon. John Cooper, treasurer of the state, returning home in their carriage about midnight. Mr. Hendricks had taken off the heavy clothing which he usually wore and put on a dress suit of lighter material, and before he got home he complained of chilliness and a certain degree of exhaustion, but attributed it to malarial influences. He sat by the fire for an hour or more before retiring, but declined to send for a physician, although urged to do so. He slept restlessly until about 8 o'clock this morning, when he arose, dressed himself and ate quite a hearty breakfast, saying that he felt much better, and would attend to considerable delayed business during the day. He and Mrs. Hendricks walked out for nearly half an hour, and he had apparently regained his physical vigor and cheerfulness. An hour later, however, he began to be troubled with pains in the region of the stomach, and Mrs. Hendricks sent for the family physician, Dr. W. C. Thompson, the lifelong and confidential friend of the vice president, who relieved his pain. He arose from his bed, in which he had lain only a few minutes, and read the morning papers, talking cheerfully with his wife and an old house servant. Just before noon he had a relapse, however, and a physician was again summoned and administered the usual remedies, besides bleeding the patient, and Mr. Hendricks again expressed himself as being greatly relieved. He remained in his room all the afternoon, occasionally rising from his bed, to which he was compelled to return by the recurrence of the abdominal pains. To all callers who came, and they were numerous, he sent word that he was indisposed, but would be glad to see them tomorrow. About 4:30 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks, who had been at his bedside all day, went down into the parlor to see a caller, who had come to consult with her regarding